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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,189 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th Dec.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	6th Jan.
† RAVENNA	3372	700	A. R. Daniell	13th ,,
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th ,,
B. L. MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	27th ,,
† B. L. CATHAY	2933	500	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Wolcester	10th ,,
* SIAM	3040	500	H. Weighell	17th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3300	660	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,
M. L. COROMANDEL	4495	800	L. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
B. N. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3909	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G. W. Brady	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3300	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May

The steamers marked L proceed to London via Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

*These vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transh'ping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.

† By this vessels passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	6th Jan.
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th ,,
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 17, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.
SINGAPORE			20th Feb.	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, At SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail
STURA	..	On the 7th Jan.
BORMIDA	...	,, 25th ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

These rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
APHRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	11th Jan

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 tons, Captain A. H. GRAY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 28th December. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

CARBOLIZED PEAT,

THE NEW DISINFECTING POWDER

For the Bath-room, Stables, Sewers, Drains, &c.

PEAT does not in any way combine with, fix or destroy carbolic acid, but simply absorbs it and gives it off again completely, when exposed to the atmosphere, in its original and active condition. Lime, on the other hand, does not combine with and partly destroy carbolic acid, producing a red compound quite devoid of antiseptic properties. If fifteen parts of carbolic acid be mixed with lime and placed in a retort, not more than four or five parts can be separated from it again by distillation, even at a red heat, without the aid of strong acids, thus showing that quite two-thirds of the carbolic acid added to the lime has been fixed and rendered *practically inert* as an antiseptic.

Lime also, instead of absorbing ammonia and other strong alkaline bases of sewage, such as *methylamine*, &c., liberates them, peat absorbs them completely.

Per Tin, 8 ans. Per Cwt., Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th December, 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd January (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Bareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

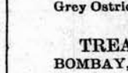
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th Dec., 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.

CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA. } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLAYING CARDS.

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

	Cash Price. Rs. a.
"SQUEEZERS," round corners, per pack	1 12
Do. do. per doz. packs.	18 0
Do. do. and gilt edges } per pack	2 0
Do. do. per doz. packs.	21 0
Do. Pioneers, thin, highly finished, round corners and gilt edges } per pack	1 8
,, per doz. pks.	16 8
MOGULS, Assorted patterns. per pack Re. 1-4 to 2	2

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FANS!!

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, have just received an entirely NEW STOCK of the present Paris and London fashions.

PLAIN WHITE SATIN FANS.
Size 12½, 14, and 15 inches.
Price, Rs. 6, Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 11, Rs. 13, Rs. 15 each.

PLAIN IVORY SATIN FANS.
Size 12, 13½ and 15 inches.
Rs. 6-12, Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 each.

PLAIN BLACK SATIN FANS.
Size 13, 14½, and 15 inches.
Rs. 8, Rs. 9, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13, Rs. 15 each.

PAINTED WHITE SATIN FANS.
Very handsome.
Size 12, 13, 14 and 15 inches.
Rs. 9, Rs. 20, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 27 each.

PAINTED BLACK SATIN FANS.
Very rich.
Size 12½, 13½, 14 inches.
Rs. 9, Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 27, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 each.

PARIS FANS.
Red or Buff Colours, plain or ornamented.
Size 16½ inches.
Rs. 4 each.

GILT FANS,
FOR PRESENTATION, etc.
Made of pale Lemon coloured Satin, hand-painted, etc.
Size 14 inches.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 32 each.

RED TRANSPARENT FANS.
Rich Ivory and Gold Frame, neatly ornamented with Gold Birds, Butterflies, etc.
Size 14 inches.
Rs. 30 each.

White Lace Faces in a variety of different designs, From Rs. 27 to Rs. 45, each.
White Ostrich Feather Fans, Rs. 54, each.
Grey Ostrich Feather Fans, Rs. 40, each.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

RAPHAEL TUCK & Co.'s

ARTISTIC CHRISTMAS CARDS

AND

PORCELAIN PAINTINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.

COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

ORNAMENTAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ART GEM FRINGE CARDS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in Christmas and New Year Cards at Prices
Varying from Rs. 6 to Annas 2.

Also, a Large Assortment of
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS STORY BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Boys,' each Re. 1-8, Re. 2-0, Re. 2-4 and	2 12
Do. Practice ..... each	5 12
Do. do. Best Selected Dovetailed ,,	7 0
Do. Single Cane ..... ,,	8 8
Do. Double Cane ..... ,,	9 8
Do. Trebie Cane ..... ,,	10 8
Do. All Cane ..... ,,	12 0
STUMPS for Boys' use ..... per set	2 2
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Balls ,,	3 8
Do. With Brass Ferrules ..... ,,	5 12
Do. do. and Iron Points ..... ,,	6 8
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c ..... each	12 0
BALLS, Boys,' each Re. 1-4 to	1 12
Do. Duke's Double Seam ..... each	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam ..... ,,	4 12
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam ,,	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam ,,	4 0
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ..... ,,	4 12
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated. per pair	6 8
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ... ,,	7 0
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, Strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock. Per pair	18 0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin ..... ,,	7 0
SHOES, fitted with Spikes ..... ,,	10 8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, Gent's ..... each	6 8
Do. do. Cork-handled, Gent's ,,	7 8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a Screw Adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ..... ,,	14
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain Strung ..... ,,	9 8
Do. do. do. Double Strung ,,	11 8
Do. do. do. Cork Handled. ,,	10 8
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern ..... ,,	12 8
Do. "The Demon" Slazenger's ..... ,,	12 8
Do. "The Victor" Fortnam's ..... ,,	12 8
Do. Ayre's Champion ..... ,,	12 12
BALLS, best Flannel covered, eatgut sewn, Regulation size ..... per doz.	8 8
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do. ,,	9 0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ..... ,,	12 0
Do. Ayre's do. ..... ,,	12 0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cricket Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case ..... per set	47 8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club ..... each	11 8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ..... ,,	7 8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles ..... per pair	10 0

FOOT-BALL.

ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed	Rs. a.
No. 4—26 in circumference ..... each	6 12
No. 5—28 in do. ..... ,,	7 8
No. 6—30 in do. ..... ,,	8 8
No. 7—32 in do. ..... ,,	9 8
RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.	

GOLF.

	Rs. a.
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28 ..... per doz.	9 8
CLEEK'S ..... each	4 12
IRONS ..... ,,	4 12
IRON NIBLICKS ..... ,,	4 12
PLAY CLUBS ..... ,,	3 12
PUTTERS ..... ,,	3 12
SPOONS, Long, Middle and Short ..... ,,	3 12

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE, SPORTING AMMUNITION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

THE BEST CHAMPAGNE.

POMMERY AND GRENO.

THE BEST LIQUEUR.

BENEDICTINE.

THE BEST WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONES
"SQUARE BOTTLE."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Retail of

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

ADEN.	CALCUTTA.	KURRACHEE.	RANGOON.
ALEXANDRIA.	COLOMBO.	LAHORE.	RIO DE JANEIRO.
BORDEAUX.	HIOGO.	LONDON.	SHANGHAI.
BUENOS AYRES.	HONGKONG.	MADRAS.	SIMLA.
	THURSDAY ISLE.		YOKOHAMA.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 Per doz.

Gingerale, Re. 1-8 per doz. Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS) BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1887.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS may be ordered through every respectable Dealer, Hotel and Restaurant Keeper, &c., throughout India and the Colonies. The name

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

should appear on every Label, Cork, and Capsule.

Many Traders substitute other Brands, costing them less and showing more profit.

WINE PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

GOLD MEDALLISTS. ESTABLISHED 1815.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises, Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.	1 East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

KEMP & CO., LD.

IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

HOSPITALS

FURNISHED WITH ALL NECESSARY REQUIREMENTS.

APPARATUS FOR FROF. LISTER'S ANTISEPTIC SURGERY.

GALVANIC APPARATUS FOR THE CONSTANT CURRENT.

DISPENSARIES

FURNISHED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE.

SETS OF LABELLED BOTTLES OF ANY SIZE AND NUMBER.

DISPENSING APPARATUS OF ALL KINDS.

LABORATORY FURNISHINGS

AND APPARATUS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPECTACLES, MICROSCOPES, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, RAIN-GUAGES, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS,

PHOTOGRAPHIC SETS AND APPARATUS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

THE MEDICAL COMFORT DEPARTMENT COMPRISES THE CHOICEST WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,

COCOA, CHOCOLATE, NURSERY BISCUITS,

EXTRACT OF

CHICKEN, MUTTON, AND BEEF.

CHICKEN WINE, ELIXIRS OF ALL KINDS.

SEND FOR OUR WHOLESALE AND GENERAL PRICE LISTS.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

"NEW YEAR 1888."
"XMAS—1887."

Before making a selection write for our Special List.
ALL NEW GOODS.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS. } BOMBAY.

1887 !! CHRISTMAS 1887 !!

HAMILTON & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

BIRTHDAY AND COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS.

HAMILTON & CO. have the honour to announce that their importations for the Present Season's Christmas Trade are now open and displayed in their Show-room. The great depression in every branch of manufacture, which has of late obtained in London, Paris, and Vienna, has checked purchases in Europe, and, in consequence their London Partners have been able to buy for cash, at unprecedented low prices, a varied and extensive collection of elegant and useful articles, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

HAMILTON & CO.,

IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 0
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD DOAL."	,, 38 0
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.
Sole Proprietress & Directress .....Mrs. Geo. NORVILLE.
JOSEPH DERRICK'S
Very successful and highly amusing Farcical Comedy
In 3 Acts, entitled,
"CONFUSION."

CHARACTERS.

Mortimer Mumbleford..... Mr. D. C. Smith.
Christopher Blizzard—
(Middle to Rose)..... Mr. J. Devon.
Rupert Sunbury ..... Mr. C. Vane.
Dr. Bartholomew Jones ... Mr. Osborne.
James ..... Mr. Geo. Anderson.
Rose Mumbleford..... Miss May Anderson.
Miss Lucretia Tickleby ..... Mrs. Geo. Norville.
Violet ..... Miss Emma Markham
Maria..... Miss Minnie Hinson.

ACT I
Drawing Room at Jersey Lodge, Maidenhead .. Morning
ACT II
The Same ... ... Afternoon
ACT III
The Same .. .. Evening.

SATURDAY, 31st DECEMBER, 1887.
GRAND PANTOMIME
CINDERELLA.

CHUBB'S
WRITING BOXES.

FITTED with Chubb's Patent Detector Lock and two Keys; Tray, Portfolio, Instrument-pad, Notepapers, Envelopes, and Patent Inkstand. And with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray.

No. 1, 15 by 10 by 5; | No. 2, 15 by 10 by 6; Rs. 48. | Rs. 52.
No. 3, 17 by 11 by 7; Rs. 57.

Leather Covers for above, No. 1, Rs. 14; No. 2, Rs. 15-12; and No. 3, Rs. 17-8 each.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

CONVENT DAY SCHOOL.
FORT BOMBAY.

THE EDUCATIONAL COURSE, based on the Government Standards, comprises every useful and ornamental branch of instruction suitable for young ladies.

TERMS.

Preparatory Class and I Standard	Rs.	3
Standards II & III.	,,	4
Ditto. IV. & V.	,,	6
Ditto. VI.	,,	7
Ditto. VII. } (including French) ...	,,	8
Ditto. VIII. }	,,	9
Ditto. IX. Matriculation	,,	10
Music. (Piano) Private lessons to actual pupils	,,	6
Ditto. do. to ex-pupils	,,	8
Ditto. Vocal, in class	,,	1
French, Private lessons	,,	6

School will re-open on FRIDAY, 13th. Jan., 1888.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December, 1887, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed on the 12th instant, viz:—

1. "That in Article 71 of the Company's Articles of Association the words 'and entitled to vote' be added after the words 'personally present' in lines 1st and 4th of the said Article."

2. "That Article 79 of the Company's Articles of Association be deleted, and the following be substituted in its place, viz:—Every Shareholder, who has been duly registered in the Register Book of the Company for 14 days previous to any General Meeting thereof, and who is not disqualified by any of the clauses of these articles shall be entitled to vote as follows. He shall have one vote for every share registered in his name up to one hundred. He shall have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first hundred up to two hundred, an additional vote for every ten shares beyond the first two hundred up to three hundred, and an additional vote for every twenty shares beyond the first three hundred shares held by him.

The word 'Shareholder' in this clause means the holder of one whole share or of two half-shares in the Company, and the word 'Share' means one whole share or two half-shares in the capital of the Company."

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 12th December, 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—The FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETING of the Corporation for 1887-88, will be held here, on THURSDAY, the 12th January, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. The Clerk and Secretary will report the Election by the Rate-payers, of Dr. P. Peterson, as Member of the Corporation.
2. Government Resolution appointing Mr. H. Wilmot Uloth a member of the Corporation.
3. Letter to the Secretary, Town Council, and Clerk, Municipal Corporation, from Lieut-Colonel A. R. Portman, resigning his seat as a Member of the Town Council from the 5th January, 1888.

Election of a member of the Town Council in place of Lt.-Col. Portman, resigned.

4. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned up to 21st Dec., 1887.
5. Sanction to be asked as recommended by the Council, to payments, from Surplus Cash Balance of (1) Rs. 11,700, for cost of Staff, for preparing Surveys for Pipe Sewers and Ovoid Sewers in Umarkhari, Bhuleshwar, and other Districts; (2) Rs. 5,000, for cost of advertising and printing, Town Council and Corporation Department up to the end of the current year.
6. The Health Officer's Report for the second quarter of 1887.
7. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the question of improving the dwellings of the poor in Bombay.
8. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the proposal to levy a tax on dogs in Bombay.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 27th December, 1887.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.

NEW BOOKS. Nett Cash.

	Rs. a.
All about our Railways	0 10
Boy Travellers on the Congo; by Thomas W. Knox	5 0
Brahmanism and Hinduism or Religious Thought and Life in India; by Sir Monier Monier-Williams	7 2
Canon Lucifer; by John Douglas Delile	1 4
Confessions of a Thug; by Colonel Meadows Taylor ... .Re. 1-12 and	1 4
Early Christian Symbolism in Great Britain and Ireland; by Romilly Allen	10 0
Eighteenth Century Essays Selected; by Austin Dobson	1 0
Foods Their Composition and Analysis; by Absconder Wynter Blyth	10 8
Fortunes of Maurice O'Donnell; by J. Murphy..	1 4
Gray's Poetical Works	0 10
Harold; by Lord Lytton	0 10
Hygiene of the Vocal Organs; by Morell Mackenzie	4 0
In at the Death, a Tale of Society; by Geo. F. Underhill	4 0
Innocent; by Mrs. Oliphant	1 4
Little Novels; by Wilkie Collins	2 8
Manual of Elementary Microscopical Manipulation; by T. C. White	1 12
Memoir and Portraits; by Robert Louis Stevenson	4 0
Outlines of Physiography; the Movements of the Earth; by J. N. Lockyer	1 12
Personal Remembrances of Sir Frederick Pollock, 2 Vols.	11 0
Sketches and Travels, &c.; by W. Thackery .....Re. 1-0 and	0 10
Shall I Tell You Your Fortune My Pretty Maid; by Mrs. John White	0 10
Silence of Dean Maitland; by Maxwell Gray .....Re. 1-12 and	1 4
South African Sketches; by A. B. Ellis	4 0
Traditional Tales, Morley's Universal Library...	0 10
Uncle Max; by Rosa N. Carey	4 0
Weldon's Practical Guide to Fancy Work..... ..	0 12
Word Portraits of Famous Writers; by Mabel E. Wotton	5 0

ALMANACS, ANNUALS & 'XMAS NUMBERS.

All the Year Round, 'Xmas Number	0 6
Arrowsmith's 'Xmas Annual, 1887, (Katharine Regina)	0 10
Belgravia Annual	0 10
Bow Bell's Almanac	0 6
Boys' Own Annual, Vol. 9	5 4
Boys' Own Paper 'Xmas number	0 8
Chatterbox, 1881	2 0
Christian World Annual for 1888 (Awakened)...	0 10
English Illustrated Magazine, 'Xmas Number...	0 10
Every Boys' Annual 1888	4 0
Family Herald, Vol. 59	3 0
Father 'Xmas Number	1 0
Girls' Own Annual 1887	5 4
Girls' Own Paper,' Xmas Number	0 8
Good Words, 'Xmas Number	0 6
Graphic Jubilee Number	2 8
GRAPHIC 'XMAS NUMBER (with large Coloured Plate)	1 0
Grant's 'Xmas Number (Seal of the Snaka).....	0 10
Harper's Young People, Vol 3.....	5 4
Hood's Comic Annual 1888.....	0 10
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS WITH 4 COLOURED PLATES)	1 0
Little Folks Annual	0 6
London Society, 'Xmas Number.....	0 10
Myras Journal, 'Xmas Number	1 0
Sylvia's Home Journal, 'Xmas Number.....	1 0
YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL, 'XMAS NUMBER (WITH COLOURED PLATE)	1 8
Zadkiel's Almanac	0 6
" Ephemeris	0 6

POST FREE.

A Newly Prepared Revised and Enlargred Price List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S GRAND CIRCUS.
AND
MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS
TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!
WEDNESDAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1887.
ALARMING AND GLORIOUS NEWS
FOR THE MASSES OF THIS POPULOUS CITY.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAM.
FROM CHIARINI'S GREAT SHOW
TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

Come and see these first-class Arabic Sports and School of Physical Education, the best ever put together for the recreation of all classes of society.

JUST ARRIVED.
The Great Funambulist, the King of the Aerial Wire.
AUSTRALIAN BLONDIN,
The most extraordinary Equilibrist of the Age, in his most marvellous and surprising performances in Mid Air.
COME AND SEE IT.
The Public will judge by his Wonderful Performances NEVER SEEN IN BOMBAY BEFORE.

GRAND REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Private Boxes with Six Chairs	Rs. 18
Chairs in Private Boxes	,, 3
First Class Dress Circle chairs	,, 2
Second Class covered seats.....	,, 1
Galleries.....	As. 8

Soldiers under the rank of Officers and Children under 9 years, half price except in Private Boxes and Gallery.
One Ticket admits you to both Circus & Menagerie.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
A separate portion of 2nd and 3rd Class Seats have been arranged for Native Ladies.

L. MAYA, Secretary.

S.S. KIRBY HALL, arrived 27th December, 1887.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th Dec., 1887.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
A GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

In aid of the New Lecture Hall Building Fund,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THEIR
ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,
will be held in the
TOWN HALL,
ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH JANUARY, 1888.
Commencing at 9 P. M.
Particulars will be published later on.

NOTICE.

WE have REMOVED our OFFICES to the NEW BUILDINGS, No. 5, MARINE STREET, from THIS DAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 27th December, 1887.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS Co., Ld., has THIS DAY been REMOVED to the New Buildings, No 5, Marine Street.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers, V. U. P. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 27th December, 1887.

NOTICES.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
Opposite Municipal Offices.
TOM SAYERS.....PROPRIETOR.
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT
THE ONLY HOTEL WITH A FRENCH COOK IN BOMBAY.
SPECIAL RATES FOR BOARDING WITHOUT LODGING.
Breakfast 9 to 11, Tiffin 1 to 3, Dinner 7-30 to 8-30
After which cold Suppers can be supplied
Tiffins and Dinners can be arranged for any number of due notice is given.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M'750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments, The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Coal Tenderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition.
ROBEY'S, 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).
THE above comprise, all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Raiahs Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures, Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Rea's and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ..... ,, 2-12 ,,
F. FISCHER & CO.
HUMMUM STREET.

PRINTING INK.
THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine Article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.
JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.
Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

MAHABLESHWAR PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
WILL be SOLD BY AUCTION before the hot season of 1888, if not previously disposed of privately.
"Craig Hall"—Finest situation on the Hill.
"Monastery"—Favorite and picturesque bungalow
"Birds Nest"—A snug retreat with extensive grounds
"Rose Cottage"—Commands a lovely view.
"Mulberry Cottage"—In same compound as Rose Cott.
Also a Small House in the Bazaar, a Strawberry Garden on the Lake, and a House at Sattara.
For particulars apply to
MORGAN & BALKRISHNA, Poona.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 500
2nd ,,	...	...	,, 200
3rd ,,	...	...	,, 100
20 Prizes	...	...	,, 10 each

Coupon entitling holder to compete for the above prizes, given with each watch sold before December 31st, 1887.

Prizes awarded and list published February 1st, 1888.

Full particulars will be supplied by
THE AGENT to the Company,
BOMBAY.

THE BATTLE OF THE WATCHES.

Watch buyers find it hard to discover which is the best of the many cheap watches offered for sale; each retailer declaring the watch he offers to be better than every other.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,

Confident in the superiority of the Waterbury, and knowing it to be

THE CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD,

Hereby issue to all dealers in cheap watches in India a

CHALLENGE

To run 1,000 to 10,000 WATERBURY against a like number of any other make of Watches sold in India for Rs. 10 or less.

The loser or losers in the competition to forfeit the sum of Rs. 1,000 to an Indian harity, to be mutually agreed upon.

SUGGESTED CONDITIONS OF THE COMPETITION.

1. The watches tested to be identically the same as advertised and to be sold for the sum stated.
2. An umpire to be appointed whose decision shall be final. Umpire to be a Solicitor, Notary Public, or Public Accountant.
3. The watches to be exhibited publicly in one of the three presidential towns and to be kept running six days or longer.
4. The watches to be set to time at beginning of competition, and wound once every day in the presence of the umpire, who shall daily remove from competition all watches which have stopped or varied more than five minutes from gun-fire time.
5. The make of watch having the greatest number of survivors at the end of the contest to be declared the winner.

Any other fair condition which may be suggested will be accepted by the Company.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs 8-8.

Is accurate,
Will regulate to a minute a month,
Is durable, Is reliable,
Is made entirely by machinery,
Is therefore uniform in quality,
And is easily and cheaply repaired.

Guaranteed for one year.

Repaired at any time for one rupee or less.

THE WATERBURY

Will last a lifetime, as all damaged parts are replaced when watches are repaired.

CHAINS FOR THE WATERBURY,
IN ALL PATTERNS.
Equal to Silver, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-2.
Equal to Gold, will stand acid, Rs. 3.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8 Rs. 8-8

May be obtained of dealers throughout the country, of
Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.
Or from the Sole Agent for India,
WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
BOMBAY.

LIPP'S PIANOS
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FURTHER EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT BOMBAY.

THE increase of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietor to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH is under construction with the usual kindness of the Landlord, and will be placed all around the building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most hotels, with added comfort to visitors and residents.

The SANITARY arrangements have had especial attention and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bedrooom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly steam power.

The DINING HALL—the largest and finest in India—is worthy of its name, having been the Hall of the High Court of Justice. There are Billiard, Reading, Smoking and Drawing Rooms for the use of residents.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with full access to sea breeze.

For TRAVELLERS the Great Western offers facilities in its proximity to Station, Harbour, Government and other Offices.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel servants. Tariff, Rs. 5 per day. Cook's coupons accepted.

PEARL FISHERY OF 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at Silavattural, in the Island of Ceylon, on or about February 15, 1888. The banks to be fished are the following, viz.:—

First, north part of east side of Cheval, estimated to contain oysters sufficient to employ 100 boats for thirteen days, with average loads of 10,000 oysters each per day.

Second, south part of west side of Cheval, estimated to contain oysters sufficient to employ 100 boats for 20 days, with average loads of 8,000 oysters each per day.

Third, north part of west side of Cheval, estimated to contain oysters sufficient to employ 100 boats or twenty days, with average loads of 10,000 oysters each per day.

Fourth, south part of east side of Cheval, estimated to contain oysters sufficient to employ 100 boats for twenty days' fishing, with average loads of 10,000 oysters each per day. [See statements of valuations below.]

It is therefore recommended that such boat owners and divers as may wish to be employed at the said fishery should be at Silavattural on or before February 12 next; and it is notified that the first day's fishery will take place on or about February 15, if possible.

The fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

The arrangements of the fishery will be same as have been usual on similar occasions.

All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon currency.

Drafts on the banks in Colombo or bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at ten days' sight, will be taken on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such drafts or bills.

For the convenience of purchasers, the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorised to receive cash deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, and receipts of these officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the fishery.

No deposit will be received for a less sum than Rs. 250.

By His Excellency's command,
G. T. M. O'BRIEN,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, December 3, 1887.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of the Valuation and Produce of 12,053 Oysters taken from the north part of the east side of Cheval in November, 1887.

Description.	Size in Basket.	No.	Quantity in Chevoe.		Total.	Value.	Total Value.	Per Chevoe.	Per Kalangey.
			K. M.		K. M.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
1 Anatharey ...	20	1	0 34/320	0 0 6/16	...	3 71½	...	10 star pagodas	.....
2 Koral ...	...	1	0 34/320	0 0 3/16	...	2 97½	...	.....	20 star pagodas
3 Kodal ...	—	3		0 1 6/16	0 2 2/16	0 24	6 93½	.....	1 do.
4 Kalippu ...	30	3	0 80/320	0 1	0 1	5 25	5 25	6 star pagodas	.....
5 Kalippu ...	50	5	...	0 1	...	3 50	...	.....	20 star pagodas
6 Korowal ...	—	10	...	0 2 2/16	...	5 20½	...	.....	14 do.
7 Peesel ...	—	10	...	0 2 10/16	0 5 12/16	1 83½	10 54½	.....	4 do.
8 Kalippu ...	80	9	...	0 1 6/16	...	3 85	...	.....	16 do.
9 Korowal ...	—	22	...	0 3 10/16	...	6 34½	...	.....	10 do.
10 Peesel ...	—	18	...	0 3 2/16	0 8 2/16	2 18½	12 38	.....	4 do.
11 Vadivoe,	100	...	1 40/320	0 16	} 2 14	128 29½	128 29½	15 star pagodas	.....
12 excluding	200	...	0 308/320	1 4					
13 Madanku	400	...	0 114/320	0 14					
14 Tool {	600		2 142/320		2 11 4/16	2 11 4/16	35 87½	35 87½	..... 4 star pagodas
	800	...	...	2 11 4/16					
	1000								
15 Marise tool...	—	...	...	2 12 8/16	2 12 8/16	18 37½	18 37½	.....	2 star pagodas
16 Shell Pearls..	...	...	...	...	8 14 12/16	...	217 65	.....	.....
					0 2		0 35	.....	.....
					8 16 12/16		218 0		

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the Valuation and Produce of Pearls from 12,110 Oysters taken from the south part of the west side of Cheval in November, 1887.

Description.	Size in Basket.	No.	Quantity in Chevoe.		Total.	Value.	Total Value.	Per Chevoe.	Per Kalangey.
			K. M.		K. M.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
1 Kalippu ...	30	2	...	0 0½	0 0½	2 62½	2 62½	...	20 star pagodas
2 Koroval ...	50	7	...	0 1½	...	4 20	...	...	16 do.
3 Peesel ...	...	12	...	0 2 2/16	0 3 10/16	1 11½	5 31½	...	3 do.
4 Anatharey ...	80	3	0 20/320	0 0½	.....	4 37½	...	20 star pagodas.	...
5 Kalippu ...	...	9	...	0 1 16/16	.....	4 81	...	...	20 star pagodas
6 Koroval ...	...	17	...	0 2 9/16	.....	4 48½	...	...	10 do.
7 Peesel ...	...	20	...	0 3 2/16	0 7 9/16	2 18½	15 85½	...	4 do.
8 Vadivoe,	100	...	1 64/320	0 17	} 2 15	132 89	132 89	15 star pagodas.	...
9 excluding	200	...	0 312/320	1 4					
10 Madanku	400	...	0 114/320	0 14					
11 Tool {	600		2 170/320		2 12 8/16	2 12 8/16	36 75	36 75	... 4 star pagodas
	800	...	...	2 12 8/16					
	1000								
12 Marise tool...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	18 20	18 20	...	2 do.
13 Shell Pearls.	...	...	...	0 2	8 11 7/16	...	211 63½	...	...
					0 2		0 30½		
					8 13 7/16		212 0		

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Valuation and Produce of 12,180 Oysters taken, from the north part of the west side of Cheval in November, 1887.

Description.	Size in Basket.	No.	Quantity in Chevoe.		Total.	Value.	Total Value.	Per Chevoe.	For Kalangey.
			K. M.		K. M.	R. c.	R. c.		
1 Peesel ...	20	9	...	0 3 10/16	.....	1 90	...	.....	3 star pagodas
2 Kodal ...	...	1	...	0 0 6/16	0 4	0 6	1 96	.....	1 do.
3 Anatharey .	30	2	0 30/320	0 0 8/16	0 0 8/16	3 94	3 94	12 star pagodas	.....
4 Koroval ...	50	5	...	0 1 2/16	.....	3 15	...	.....	16 star pagodas
5 Anatharey .	...	1	0 8/320	0 0 3/1	.....	1 31	...	15 star pagodas	.....
6 Kalippu ...	...	...	...	0 1 11/16	.....	5 90½	...	... ...	20 star pagodas
7 Peesel ...	...	12	...	0 2 8/16	0 5 8/16	1 75	12 11½	.....	4 do.
8 Anie ...	80	6	0 25/320	0 0 13/16	.....	6 82½	...	25 star pagodas	.....
9 Kalippu ...	...	15	...	0 2 4/16	.....	7 87½	...	.....	20 star pagodas
10 Koroval ...	...	12	...	0 1 12/16	.....	3 6	...	.....	10 do.
11 Peesel ...	...	20	...	0 3 3/16	0 7 15/16	2 18½	19 94½	.....	4 do.
12 Vadivoe,	100	...	1 72/320	0 17 8/16	} 2 16	132 89	132 89	15 star pagodas	.....
13 excluding	200	...	294/320	1 3					
14 Madanku	400	...	124/320	0 15 8/16					
15 {	600		2 170/320		2 11	2 11	35 70	35 70	..... 4 star pagodas
16 Tool {	800	...	...	2 11					
17 }	1000								
18 Marise tool.	...	...	...	2 11	2 11	17 85	17 85	... ...	2 do.
19 Shell Pearls	...	...	...	0 4	8 15 15/16	...	224 40	.....	.....
					0 4		0 60		
					8 19 5/16		225 0	.....	.....

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Valuation and Produce of 12,060 Oysters taken from the south part of the east side of Cheval in November 1887.

Description.	Size in Basket.	Number.	Quantity in Chevoe.		Total.	Value.	Total Value.	Per Chevoe.	Per Kalangey.
				K. M.	K. M.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
1 Masakoe	20	1	.....	0 1 3/16	.....	3 32½	... ...	... ...	16 star pagodas
2 Kalippu	...	1	0 34/320	0 0 6/16	.....	3 71½	.....	10 star pagodas	.....
3 Peesel	...	1	.....	0 0 6/16	0 1 15/16	0 26½	7 30½	.....	4 do.
4 Kalippu	30	1	0 16/320	0 0 4/16	.....	1 75	.....	10 star pagodas	.....
5 Peesel	...	3	.....	0 1	0 1 4/16	0 52½	2 27½	.....	3 do.
6 Anatherey ...	50	1	0 8/320	0 0 3/16	.....	1 40	.....	16 star pagodas	.....
7 Koroval	...	4	.....	0 0 12/16	.....	1 57½	.....	.....	12 do.
8 Peesel	...	4	.....	0 0 14/16	.....	6 61½	.....	.....	4 do.
9 Kodal	...	...	.....	0 0 4/16	0 2 1/16	0 4½	3 63½	.....	1 do.
10 Kalippu	80	9	.....	0 1 6/16	.....	2 88½	.....	.....	12 do.
11 Koroval	...	...	.....	0 0 12/16	.....	1 31½	.....	.....	10 do.
12 Peesel	...	19	.....	0 3	0 5 2/16	2 10	6 30	.....	4 do.
13 Vadivoe,	100	0	248/320	.....	0 11	...	...	...	.....
14 excluding	200	0	260/320	.....	1 1	2 4	100 57	100 57	15 star pagodas
15 Madanku	400	0	96/320	.....	0 12	...	...	...	.....
16 Tool ..... {	600	1	293/320	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....
	800	...	...	.....	2 10	2 10	35 0	35 0	4 do.
	1000								
17 Marise tool...	...	.....	.....	.....	2 7 8/16	2 7 8/16	16 62½	16 62½	2 do.
18 Shell Pearls..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 11 14/16	.....	171 70½	.....
						0 1 8/16	.....	0 29½	.....
						7 13 6/16		172 0	

J. DONNAN, Inspector of Pearl Banks.
W. C. TWYNAN, Government Agent, Northern Province.
M. SEEMANPILLAI, Mudaliyar, Adikar of Musalai.
A. M. MAGOOMOOLAVAY,
A. K. MOOGAMATHOO MOOGETHATHEENAJEE
MARKIAR.
N. SAITHOO MOOGAMATHOO,
S. E. MOOGAMATHOO SATHAKATHATHAOLALA.
} Pearl Merchants.

Silavattural, November 29, 1887.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bo...

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. P... Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	18
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Grascher (Mosel)	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Novelty Theatre, Norville's Company, 9 p.m.
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Etolia (s), from Liverpool ; Wardha (s), Rangoon ; Kingdom (s), Cardiff ; Commilla (s), Karachi ; and Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool.

NOTICE.—The mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat) close at Karachi at 3-30 p.m. on 29th inst.

FAIR.—The annual Mungalwady Fair will be held at that locality to-morrow, and will continue for three successive days.

REPORTED THEFT.—Callianjee Runchord, living at D'Souza Street, reported to the police that, during his absence from home on Sunday, his room was broken, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash, amounting to Rs. 656 in all, stolen therefrom.

LOST.—Quartermaster-Sergeant G. Homes, residing at the Colaba Depot, reported to the police having dropped from his pocket a silver lever watch, by Benson and Co., with a gold chain and pendants, consisting of a Persian coin and a gold locket attached, valued at Rs. 150, on the 25th instant.

ACCIDENT AT A BLASTING OPERATION.—On Monday morning, whilst blasting operations were being carried out on Mint Road, Fort, pieces of rock were projected, which came in contact with one of the windows of the Town Hall, breaking the venetians and glass, causing damage to the extent of about Rs. 30. Mr. Fern, who was in charge of the work, and was present at the time, accounted for this as an accident. The police, upon enquiry into the matter, attached blame to no one, and consider the occurrence a pure accident, as due precaution was taken at the blasting operation.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A performance was given at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, by the crew of the s.s. City of Canterbury, under the patronage of Captain Gray. The programme consisted entirely of songs, some of which were rendered in character. The manager, Mr. J. Stewart, in a short and pithy speech, on opening the concert, stated that all the performers that night were sailors and firemen, who had not much time to study the higher arts, but still wished to do what they could for the benefit of the audience and the Seamen's Institute. The Rev. W. Ellison, in moving a vote of thanks, said it would be a credit to any ship's crew to put forward such a programme as they had in their hands that night. This was the third time the crew of the s.s. City of Canterbury had performed at the Institute, and he asked the audience to give three hearty cheers to the performers. The appeal was cordially responded to.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.—His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore paid a visit to the family of the late Hon'ble Morarjee Gocouldass, C.I.E., on Sunday evening, when the bungalow and its spacious grounds were beautifully illuminated. His Highness arrived at about 6-30 p.m., in a carriage and four, attended by his body-guard, and was accompanied by Mr. Macintyre, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, the Dewan, and the officers of H. H.'s suite. His Highness was received by Messrs. Dhurumsey Morarjee Gocouldass, Veerchund Deepchund, Hurkisondass Nurrotumdas, and others. A nautch was given on the occasion, and several leading gentlemen were present, among whom were Messrs. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama, K. C. Bedarkur, Balaji Pandurang, Panhalal Poonumchund, &c. His Highness left at about 9 o'clock, evidently much pleased with his reception.

CHOICE CHRISTMAS COLLECTIONS.—We have had the pleasure of viewing, at the well-known establishment of Messrs. Marcks and Co., Jewellers, East Street, Poona, about the best variety of electroplate that could be got together for any presentation purpose during the present season. The old scriptural assurance that man was "made upright," but that ultimately he had "sought many inventions," has been verified, in a professional degree, in the rare exhibitions which invite, not merely inspection—but purchase—at the firm we have mentioned. As an instance, we may mention an engine, a beautifully contrived locomotive, which would ornament any drawing-room and, at the same time, be utilized as one of the cleverest contrivances for smokers. One of the loveliest of the lovely collection is a miniature gong, like a pretty and pretty mirror, with a conception of "Tom Thumb," who strikes the "call" when the ring is required. To describe the variety would occupy more space than we could spare. The lamps are unique in their design ; some of them giving brilliancy combined with picturesque transparency, and quite a novelty in this country. Those who wish to have a large, varied, and valuable assortment to choose from would do well to visit Messrs. Marcks & Co.'s emporium, where the "latest arrivals" are sure to be admired and—well we must follow the precept which all tradesmen should adopt as their motto in regard to their customers—"Lead us not into temptation !" If people do not wish to be led into temptation, they had better keep clear of Marcks and Co.—*Poona Observer*.

THE FORT CONVENT SCHOOL.

THE following report of the Fort Convent School has just been received by the Sisters from the Educational Inspector :—

To the Manager, Fort Convent School, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward a few remarks on the Fort Convent School lately inspected by me. The school is suitably housed, and all the general arrangements for accommodation and imparting instruction were most satisfactory. I understand that additional conveniences are required for improving the offices, and that the subject is now under consideration, Government might be able to give a grant-in-aid of any such project. As regards the instruction given I tested the work of all classes, and I am glad to be able to record my opinion that the general work of the school is of a sound and most satisfactory character. I noticed a little weakness in the history of standards VII. and V. and also in the reading and recitation of standard VIII., but the scholars in that standard were nervous, and did not, I think, do themselves justice. In standard IV. I also noticed a certain amount of carelessness in copy-writing. In standard I. also I thought that the multiplication tables were taught too mechanically, and would suggest that the children should be practised in answering varied questions, and not only in repeating the tables. Apart from these points, I found that the reading, recitation, and power of explanation in the school generally was excellent, that the writing generally was good, and the arithmetic well up to the mark in the classes tested. I only took one class in geography, but the result was most satisfactory. The needle work of the whole school was especially good. Finally, I am of opinion that all classes, from the infant class upwards, are being instructed on good and sound methods, while the appearance and manners of the children showed that they have a happy and interesting life at school, and that they have been taught to be fearless without being bold, and gay without being noisy or troublesome.—I have, &c.,

C. GILES,
Educational Inspector, Northern Division.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE service will be held on board the s.s. Dracona, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th December, 1887.

Means of observations at 8 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·905
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Termometer	67·5
Dew Point	61·7
Relative humidity of Air	·580
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 p.m.)	86·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	70·1
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, NE, NW. NNW. N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	332

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT.

THE members of the Gaen Utejak Mundli (Native Philharmonic Society) gave a dinner party on Monday to Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, who is a patron and member of the club, in honour of his appointment to a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council. The club was tastefully decorated and illuminated, and about fifty members sat down to dinner. The president of the club, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, being away in London, the vice-president, Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Cama, was called upon to propose the toast of Sir Dinshaw in Gujarati, the proceedings of the club being conducted in that language. Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Cama, after proposing the toast of her Majesty the Queen and her representatives, the Governor-General of India, and Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, spoke as follows :—

Gentlemen,—I rise to propose the toast of the evening. You are aware that we have assembled here to do honour to our well-known, generous Parsee Shetia, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, who has been honoured with a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council. Sir Dinshaw, soon after joining our Gaen Utejak Mundli as its patron, was appointed Sheriff by the Government of Bombay, an appointment in every respect well deserved, and it was at that time the talk of the town that Government had begun to appreciate the charitable deeds of one of the leading citizens of the Parsee community, and people expected that he would sooner or later receive further honours. (Cheers.) Sir Dinshaw's extensive charities are well-known in Bombay. They are talked of not only in India, but their fame has spread even to England, and to mark the appreciation of his charitable deeds and his sterling qualifications, our beloved Queen Victoria was gracious enough during her jubilee to confer on him the honour of knighthood. On behalf of the club, I echo the prayer of the Parsee community with respect to our esteemed citizen that he may long be spared for the benefit of the public. The Almighty Creator has bestowed on him the blessing of immense wealth, and the British Government have showered upon him unusual honours, and I am sure you will join with me in congratulating him. As a native millionaire, Sir Dinshaw has given for the relief of the poor large sums of money, and we all feel sure that he will still lay Bombay and the Parsee community under greater obligations. (Applause.) The Government, in honouring Sir Dinshaw amidst the blessings and prayer of the poor, and amidst the rejoicings of the people, has honoured the Parsee community, and the Parsees are proud of him. As a courageous member of the mercantile community of Bombay, by devoting his labour and skill to the mill industry of the city, he is promoting the prosperity of this country, and thousands bless him for their livelihood. Sir Dinshaw employs his vast wealth in several ways. Many dispensaries, libraries, educational establishments, gymnasiums, religious establishments of the Parsee community, and various associations owe their existence to his munificence. Just as public institutions are indebted to his public charities' private families are indebted to his private benefactions. Sir Dinshaw, by his good works, by the employment of his vast wealth for the benefit of the public, by his modesty, and by his unassuming manners, sheds lustre on the Parsee community, and undoubtedly the lead which the that community has been enjoying for many years past is owing to men of such large hearts, and just as educated men are necessary for the advancement of a country, so are rich and generous men required for the advancement of a community. Nature has not ordained that all rich men shall be generous ; and when we have so eminent a gentleman as Sir Dinshaw making good use of his wealth, we, as Parsees, have reason to be proud of him, and to make known publicly our appreciation of his good works. May Sir Dinshaw's health, wealth, and prosperity continue to increase and induce his generous heart to undertake works of charity for the benefit of Bombay and the Parsee race. May God Almighty grant him his every legitimate desire, and may he, as one favoured by our Government, and decorated with honours as one of the leading citizens of Bombay and the Parsee community, enjoy long life at the head of that community and as a patron of this Gaen Club in peace, and amidst the love and affection of his family may God protect him. With these remarks, I ask you to drink to the health of our esteemed citizen the charitable Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit. (Loud applause.)

After Sir Dinshaw had made a suitable reply, the members of the club adjourned to their concert room, where, amongst other native music, songs in praise of Sir Dinshaw were sung. The usual distribution of garlands and nosegays ended a very pleasant evening.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

TESTIMONIAL TO RAO SAHEB MUNDLIK.

THE *Rast Goftar* is opposed to the idea of giving a public testimonial to Rao Saheb Mundlik. It says that the movement has been set on foot by the promoters of the Madhew Baugh meeting to reward its leader for his reactionary views in favour of some of the oppressive social laws of the Hindoos. The circle of the Rao Saheb's followers is large, and it is this band of admirers that has started the idea of a memorial. They are quite at liberty to do what they like, so long as they confine the movement to themselves. But by giving it a public character, they have, to a certain extent, transgressed the bounds of propriety. The meeting purported to be a private one, and yet they have been trying to pass it off for a public expression of good will and admiration. The public, however, have nothing whatever to do with the movement, and on behalf of the public the paper raises its voice of protest. The *Hindu Prakash* has announced that some of the leading citizens have refused to join the movement, and that some of those who have joined it have done so on the assurance that it was only a private affair. For this reason, if the promoters of the meeting are wise, they will yet retrace their steps and confine the subscription list among the friends and admirers of Mr. Mundlik.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—Some of the citizens of Bombay appear to be bent, not upon doing Mr. Mundlik any honour, but upon doing him a bad turn. There is a mania in Bombay for raising testimonials, and people, who have an obligation to discharge to their patrons, or some purpose to serve, come forward to aid such movements. It is true that the Rao Saheb is a well known citizen of Bombay, and that he has done some service to the city like many others. But he has yet done nothing of any special consequence to demand such a special mark of recognition. We agree with the *Indu Prakash* that the friends of Mr. Mundlik may raise such a memorial of that gentleman as they please ; but we object strongly to give it a public character ; and for that reason the ludicrous movement initiated in Petit Hall is open to criticism. Mr. Mundlik's line of conduct on the social questions affecting his community is unworthy of his education, his attainments and of his rank and position.

STRANGE AFFAIR IN CORDOVA.

AN English doctor staying at an hotel in Cordova with a party of English travellers was induced by a gipsy to accompany him to the tower of the cathedral. There the gipsy picked a quarrel with the Englishman, who, in self-defence, fired a revolver and killed him. When the police and local authorities came to raise the body of the gipsy the Englishman had gone to surrender h mself ot the British Consul. On the advice, it is suggested of that official, he afterwards returned to his hotel, where he was taken into custody and loged in jail.

A later telegram gives the following particulars :—The doctor has been for some years the medical attendant of Lord Deramore(better known, perhaps, as Sir Thomas Bateson), who was travelling through Spain with his brother and nephew, on their way to Trangier. Dr. Middleton has made a declaration to Mr. Poole, the British Consul at Cordova, in which he states that he had begun to descend the narrow winding staircase of the tower, followed by his gipsy guide, a man named Heredia ; when suddenly the latter threw one arm round the deponent's neck, nearly throttling him, whilst with the other hand he took two dollars from his pocket and wrenched his stick away. Whereupon Dr. Middleton drew his revolver and fired twice behind him. The gipsy loosed his hold on receiving the second bullet, which passed through his body. The first shot struck him in the lower jaw. The dead thief still held in his hand the stick and the dollars when the Judge and the police appeared upon the scene.

After receiving the statement of Dr. Middleton, the Consul sent him to his hotel, with a servant of the Consulate. Lord Deramore came on to Madrid to lay the case before Sir Clare Ford, the British Minister, who has already taken active steps in the matter. Consul Poole is watching the legal proceedings on the spot, in order to see that the Prisoner is properly treated, for the Judge ordered the doctor's arrest pending the usual formalities of Castilian procedure. The facts of the case are so clear, and the antecendents of Heredia are so notoriously bad that, even in the absence of witnesses of the affray, Dr. Middleton is sure to be released shortly, on the ground that he acted in self-defence. All the Madrid papers admit that this must be the result.

DEFENCE AND DEFIANCE.—Phenyle defends from Disease and defies its inroads. It is an unrivalled and agreeable Disinfectant. As. 8 and Re. 1. *Avoid imitations.* Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co. Ltd. Bombay and Poona.

ACTION AGAINST LORD CLANRICARDE.

£500 DAMAGES AWARDED.

THE hearing of the action by Mr. Francis Joseph Joyce against Lord Clanricarde for libel commenced on Dec. 3 before Chief Baron Palles and a special jury.

THE DUTY OF AN IRISH AGENT.

Counsel, in opening the case, said the plaintiff was of good family, and was a courageous and honest man, and for three years carried his life in his hand in the odious service of Lord Clanricarde. The defendant lived in the Albany in London and drew £20,000 a year from peasants he had never seen, and out of land he had never visited. Mr Joyce entered the defendant's employment as agent over his Galway property in 1882. His salary was £500 a year, and he had to pay £3,000 annually. He employed a man who, while in Lord Clanricarde's service, was shot with his coachman. Shortly after being appointed, Mr. Joyce visited Lord Clanricarde in London to learn, as was natural, what his exact duties would be, and was there told by him that his principal duty would be to lodge £20,000 with his bankers every year. That was to be his principal duty—in fact, no other duty was mentioned by Lord Clanricarde on that occasion. During the whole time of the plaintiff's agency not one letter had been received by him from the defendant asking about the welfare of the tenants. In the autumn of 1885 the tenants were quite orderly and peaceful. In the October of that year the plaintiff wrote stating that the year was a very bad one, and recommended the defendant to allow him to grant an abatement, as other landlords were doing in the same locality. In reply to this the defendant wrote stating that Mr Joyce ought not to have consented to receive a memorial, or to be any party to the exorbitant demand the tenants made—viz., a reduction of 30 per cent. If he (Mr Joyce) wished to suggest granting abatements he should send a list of the tenants from whom he advocated reductions. The result was that at that time had one abatement to one tenant of 10 per cent. was made. Counsel went on to say that in consequence of Lord Clanricarde's determination not to give abatements, the plaintiff had to take legal action against the tenants. Mr Joyce bore the whole brunt and odium of the battle, and made no mention of what was going on between him and Lord Clanricarde. In 1886, when all hopes had failed, a combination did arise in the district. On the 20th November 1885 the plaintiff wrote to Lord Clanricarde stating that 500 of the tenants had met him on the Wednesday before and had refused to pay one shilling until they got an abatement of 50 per cent. Pending his Lordship's reply, he had stayed legal proceedings for the recovery of the rent. In reply to this letter Lord Clanricarde wrote :—"You have acted most wrongly in staying proceedings for rent when my debtors refused to pay one shilling of their debt. You must at once, without losing one second of time, take full and drastic measures to recover the rent due." Up to this Mr Joyce had been free from police protection, but after that, in consequence of the measures he had to take, he was obliged to have a police hut in his yard, to give up hunting, his sole amusement; to have iron shutters put on his house, at a cost of £40; and when he went out, to have a car full of police before and a car full of police behind him. On the 7th December 1885 Mr Joyce wrote to Lord Clanricarde, stating the Government were about to supply him with special police protection, and there would be some small expense, £5 or £6, attendant on getting accommodation for these, and asking for permission to lay out that sum. The tenants were keeping up a bold and determined front, but he was meeting them in the same way, and had no doubt he would be able to smash their opposition. The year 1886 was a painful one in the district. There were evictions and desperate resistance to the law. Lord Clanricarde was undoubtedly the author of much misery and suffering in and around Woodford, for if he had yielded to Mr. Joyce's appeal in the autumn of 1885 for mercy to the tenants all this would have been avoided, and of the £70,000 at present due to him he would now have £50,000 lodged at his bankers.

LORD CLANRICARDE IN COURT.

Lord Clanricarde was then called and examined by Mr. Gerrard. The incident caused quite a sensation in Court, as no one appeared to be familiar with his face. To the surprise of everyone, when the name was called, an elderly-looking man, who stood in a corner at the plaintiff's side of the Court, stepped forward. His clothes were shabby and of the coarsest and cheapest material, his boots unpolished, his collar soiled, and his necktie worn out of all vestige of respectability. His Lordship's hair grows down over his ears, and is waht is usually described as unkempt. His hair and beard are of a dull grey, and he speaks with a lisping accent. Having taken his seat in the witness-chair, and laid down a shabby silk hat with obvious and anxious care for its safety, his Lordship was sworn. Cross-examined by Mr. Walker—You came into possession of your estates in 1874 ?—Yes. Did you visit them then ?—I visited them on the occasion of my father's death. Thirteen years ago ? Yes. And not since ?—No. Did you come over, Lord Clanricarde, when your mother was buried ?—No. You did not ?—No. I was ill in bed at the time. In bed ?—Yes, with rheumatism. Mr. Walker—Did you ever offer an abatement till you got the letter from the Chief Secretary as to withdrawing protection unless you made the same terms with your tenants as any other landlord ?—No ; they went into the Land Court.

AN EMPHATIC CONDEMNATION OF THE MARQUIS.

The Lord Chief Baron, in charging the jury, said the line of defence adopted by Lord Clanricarde was a perilous one—namely, that Mr. Joyce was so unpopular that nothing could be written that could hold him up to greater hatred and execration than at the time he experienced. It appeared to him that Lord Clanricarde took a more exaggerated view of his own rights than other people and sensible people did ; and perhaps took a more erroneous view than others did of the moral, though not legal, duties arising between himself and his tenants. What had happened ? On this estate of Lord Clanricarde there had occurred that which had aroused the indignation of the Empire, or of agreat ideal offic. It was such that the Chief Secretary had intervened, and had gone so far as to refuse the forces of the law—when by law he was bound to supply those forces —in order to carry out the behests of Lord Clanricarde. The responsible officer of the Crown had refused the forces of the Crown unless Lord Clanricarde, who had refused the petition of his tenants and their pastors, consented to give an abatement such as other landlords had given. He had no right to put forward to the public the statement, in effect, that really the instrument of all this wrong was the agent, who had served him so faithfully. Not only was a libel published by the defendant, but there was a refusal on his part to allow his agent, who was libelled as he considered it to make public a letter which would have vindicated his reputation, and refuted the libel. If there was anything in the nature of moral blame attached to any one for the non-concession of an abatement to an unhappy tenantry, the moral blame did not attack to Joyce. Lord Clanricarde, in this letter of the 2nd of March, used most insulting language towards the plaintiff, and went on to say, "We shall next hear of a scullery maid giving the public her reasons for giving a month's notice." Such language was utterly unworthy of a nobleman to use to a gentleman, poor though he might be, but who had faithfully fulfilled the duties of his office since his appointment in 1882. The jury were entitled to take into consideration conduct of that description. Was it just or generous for Lord Clanricarde to hold his agent in Ireland up to public opprobrium as he did ? Was it right to refuse to publish the letter Mr. Joyce asked him to publish, setting forth what Mr. Joyce had really stated ? Was it right for him to write to a gentleman such a letter as that of March 2, containing language which no person could use, with any sense of his own dignity, towards the very lowest portion of humanity ?

The jury, after a long deliberation, found for the plaintiff—damages 2,500l. The verdict was received with applause.

NEWS FROM EMIN PASHA.

THE *Cologne Gazette* has a letter from Emin Pasha to Dr. Junker, dated Redjaf, January 20, 1887, in which the traveller says :—

"As to my plans for the future, I can only repeat to you that I am firmly resolved to remain and persevere to the last, even in the event of my getting no assistance, and of the Mudirieh (provincial administration) breaking up. It is perfectly clear to me that the route across Uganda, and then across Lake Ukerewe, with my hordes, is impracticable ; and if it came to the worst it would be much easier, as Mr. Mackay well remarks, to push on from the south end of the Albert Lake, with or without Kabrega's help, direct to the north end of Tanganyika, in order to reach the English stations there. Both my new stations on the lake—namely, Mahagi, and a second one seven hours' further south—are now finished and occupied, and are of great service. I am also busy with the making of boats, two being already completed, and a third on the stocks ; while as to the steamers, I have had them thoroughly repaired. Have, therefore, no anxiety about us. As for the help from Europe of which you speak, I must candidly confess that on this score I have no illusions of any sort, and from Egypt nothing is to be expected. That other Powers should have at last contributed money to our support seems to me to be outside the region of all possibility. . . . But if you can succeed in making a propaganda for us—and I sincerely wish you may—then I should certainly be the first to rejoice at it in the interest of my people here."

A TOUR IN MADRAS.

THERE has been published an account of a tour through Wynaad, Malabar, Cochin, Travancore, Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly and Tanjore, by Lord Connemara, the Governor of Madras. It contains many interesting passages.

CURIOUS MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

At Trichur, a town inhabited chiefly by Nairs, the land-holding class of the coast, divorce seems to be as simple as marriage is easy.

The Nair lady is a very independent person. Some one offers a cloth : that is the proposal. If she accepts it, that is the marriage. If she gets tired of her husband, she gets rid of him and takes up with another, and is not held to have behaved disgracefully in so doing. To give a cloth as a present is a very common thing in India. By cloth is meant the garment worn by women in the East, and it may be very plain or cheap, or very rich and costly. But here, whatever kind of cloth it be, to give one is very insignificant, as a distinguished visitor to Trichur found when he offered one to a Nair lady in whose house he had received some civility. Whatever opinion may be held from a moral point of view of these marriage relations, they result in manly males, and for the most part comely and very often beautiful females.

A REMARKABLE SCENE.

The geographical and social centre of Trichur is the temple, which occupies a large green square, and is surrounded by a high green wall, covered with moss and little ferns.

You enter, or would, if permitted, by two gateways of three stories with green roofs—in fact, everything is green. In front are two tall and sacred banyan-trees, around which platforms are built. Here every morning you may see the townsfolk performing the *pradakshana*, or circumambulation, muttering prayers the while, and will not fail to note the fair Nair lady in spotless white linen cloth, her ears distended by large round wheels of solid gold, holding in her hand a palmyra-leaf umbrella, or the Brahmin fresh from her bath in the neighbouring tank, with dripping cloth clinging to her limbs. Monkeys hop about unconcernedly among the worshippers. Some of the women carry babies athwart their hips as they walk around saying their prayers.

THE JEWS OF COCHIN.

At the time of Lord Connemara's visit the White and Black Jews of Cochin, who pretend to have settled there since the destruction of the temple at Jerusalem, were holding the Feast of Tabernacles.

The women of the White Jews are extremely fair, and their skins look dazzlingly white by contrast with the black and bamboo-coloured population around them. They dress in fantastic robes, with gay cloths about their heads and golden coins about their necks, and look like a certain class of Bagdadis and of Arabs, of mixed blood, such as you may see at Bussorah, or the city of the Caliphs. Their appearance is most striking, and can hardly be likened to any more well-known class of womankind. They keep up some sort of connection with Jerusalem. Two men from the holy city at close beside us, while the sacred books of Moses were being unwound from the interior of silver cylinders, capped by erections like imperial crowns. The walls were hung with yellow satin, and hundreds of cocoanut-oil lights burned in the small synagogue, intensifying a thousandfold the hot, steamy, and the oppressive atmosphere, with which the Malabar coast pays for "the fatal gift of beauty."

WHO GOVERNS INDIA ?

At Tinnevelly, a mission centre, the veteran Bishop Caldwell told the party a story which illustrates the ignorance of some classes even in that enlightened district.

The King of South of India, seven or eight hundred years ago, was called the Pandyan, and a descendant of his, a petty landlolder, lives at Singampatti, not far from Courtallam. The Bishop met some of the hillmen one day, and asked them who governed the country in these days, and they said "The Pandyan." "And where does he live ?" "At Singampatti." "And what about the white men ?" said Bishop Caldwell, "have they nothing to do with the government o the country ?" "Oh, dear no," said the hillmen, "they often come here, but only to shoot. They have nothing to do with the government of the country."

A GREAT HINDU SHRINE.

It is noted how completely the great temple of Madura Mesnatchi is the social and religious centre of a community with which Hinduism is a living and actual fact.

Those who hold that Hinduism has approached the stage of "proud decrepitude" and "shivers to decay," should travel through the holy places of the South of India and see the towers of the temples constantly re-painted and the temples themselves added to and repaired, and filled with a never-ending stream of worshippers, sincere, if their conformity be but conventional. They should hear, too, the addresses progressively for the improvement of the which does not the vast religious endowments of the Presidency, so as to make malversation less easy and the up-keep of the religious services more certain and satisfactory. The chief priest of the temple showed us around. His tall and upright figure was clad in a shining cloth of gold, and he wore twisted round his shaven crown, a fillet of sacred beads and a band of gold. Thus apparelled, he looked the incarnation of Hindu priestly pomp, but was withal a most courteous, old gentleman.

DESTRUCTION BY ELEPHANTS.

After a description of a great engineering project at Perlyar, which is an attempt to give to the dry east coast of that part of the country a share of the superabundant rainfall of the west, we are told that wild elephants give a great deal of trouble, frightening the native workmen, and destroying their work and knocking down their houses. A herd will come along the newly made road, and reaching a temporary bridge, will send their lightest member across to test it. Being made to support bipeds only, it will generally give way, whereon the herd will express its disapproval of such workmanship by promptly demolishing it.

IN TERROR OF WILD BEASTS.

A Brahmin surveyor, a Bachelor of Arts and o Civil Engineering, employed on these works, has been living in terror of wild beasts ever since he arrived there.

He hears elephants "growling all night, which sends his heart down to zero point of courage." He has, he says, been "chased by a blue-eyed bison," and flying "with great velocity" dropped his theodolite. The instrument broke and he tried to replace the cobweb with one of his own hairs—a wire cable to a silver thread. When remonstrated with, he said, he dropped the theodilite "in order to save life" (his own). On another occasion, he fell down a precipice, and "would have been killed, had not gravity come to his aid." Nor is this the full tale of his adventures. One day, while carrying a big stick, he met a bear, or thought he did, and fled, leaving all his work-people to face the animal. The executive engineer told him he should not have left his men ; but he explained that on seeing the bear he immediately made a mental calculation of his stick's powers of resistance by Hodgkinson's Tables," and found them insufficient. As for the work-people, he left them, "because they could not run as fast as he could." His brother actually did get into trouble one day, and this Bachelor of Arts and Engineering thanked God it was his brother and not himself, "because he drew less pay, and would consequently be less missed by the family." Altogether he is a source of much amusement, and hopes great things for himself, saying that since he came up, he has already been made "half a man." It is quite a new thing for a young and educated Brahmin, the heir of all the (Hindu) ages, to take to jungle work at all.

A RUSSIAN PEASANT REVOLT.

SOME time ago a serious revolt took place among the peasantry in the province of Penza, and a crowd of some 300 peasants murdered the steward of an estate. The report says that Stanislavsky, the steward, first shot one of the peasants with a gun which he had with him while the crowd pressed round in violent altercation, and then the accused, fired with revenge, literally tore the steward limb from limb. As to whether the steward actually did bring his terrible fate upon himself by first killing one of his opponents, cannot be said, but in any case sixteen of the principal rioters, including several local authorities, such as elders and rural police officers, were arrested, tried, and condemned to be hanged. The severity of this sentence caused considerable surprise. That the Emperor was graciously pleased to commute the death sentences against fourteen of the condemned to hard labour in Siberia or other remote provinces—in three cases for life, and in the other eleven for twenty years. The remaining two of the sixteen—namely, the one who led on the murderers and the one who struck the first blow—were hanged on the 22nd of last month.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Gray or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

A NEW PRESIDENT CHOSEN FOR FRANCE.

M. SADI CARNOT has been elected President of the French Republic by no fewer than 618 votes to 188. A Paris telegram, dated December 3, says :—

At an early hour this morning a small crowd, which included a score or more of journalists, assembled at the St. Lazare Station, to witness the departure of the Senators and Deputies for Versailles to take part in the solemn function of electing a successor to M Grevy. For this particular purpose there was no necessity for such an early exodus from Paris, but every politician knew that there would be plenty of party business to transact previous to the meeting of the National Assembly. The various parties, groups, and sections had to meet and decide upon the candidate they intended to support in the real battle which would take place in the National Assembly.

RESULT OF THE FIRST BALLOT.

The National Assembly met punctually at two o'clock—M. Le Royer, President of the Senate, acting as President of the Assembly, as ordained by the Constitution. The people of Versailles did not seem to take much interest in the event which was being enacted under their eyes. There was, relatively speaking, only a small crowd gathered outside the Palace, and the people were subdued in their demeanour. The proceedings of the National Assembly were delayed for ten minutes by the action of a few Extremists, who desired to make some fantastical revision of the Constitution before commencing the balloting for the Presidency. M. Le Royer, however, with admirable firmness and tact, refused to permit of this irregularity. The ballot commenced in the customary manner. 852 votes were cast, and the result was announced as follows :—

Sadi Carnot	303
Ferry	212
General Saussier	148
Freycinet	76
General Appert	72
Brisson	27

There were 15 blanks. As no candidate had polled the necessary half plus one of the total votes cast, a second ballot became necessary.

SECOND BALLOT—RETURN OF M. SADI CARNOT.

M. de Freycinet and M. Ferry, seeing they had no chance against M. Sadi Carnot, withdrew in favour of that gentleman, and the Right decided to concentrate their efforts on General Saussier, the stern soldier, who, as military Governor of Paris, has lately had some anxious days and nights. This narrowed the issue practically to a contest between the united Republicans and the Right, and there could be virtually no doubt of the final result. The second ballot terminated shortly before four o'clock ; and the Assembly adjourned for half an hour while the scrutiny took place. About twenty minutes to six the result was announced :—

Sadi Carnot	618
Saussier	188
Ferry	6
De Freycinet	6

For a moment men held their breath. Then the pent-up excitement and emotion found vent in loud and prolonged shouts of "Vive la Republique," which effectually drowned the almost hysterical cries from the Right.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN PARIS.

The Senators and Deputies returned to Paris soon after the declaration of the result. The whole line from Versailles to Paris was specially patrolled, and the St. Lazare Station and the streets leading thereto were held by troops. But only a few people were about, and there was no attempt at disturbance. It may be mentioned that the Executive power in the capital, during the absence of those members of the Government, who have seats in Parliament, were exercised by General Ferron, Minister of War, and M. Flourens, Foreign Minister, who for to-day was temporarily appointed Minister of the Interior as well. A band of about two hundred Anarchists managed to evade the police and plundered several registry offices. They were, however, dispersed without difficulty, and a number are now in custody. This was the only disturbance that occurred, and there is every reason to believe that there will be no further trouble. The boulevards were crowded with citizens discussing the Presidential election, and the greatest animation pr vailed.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Marie-Francois-Sadi Carnot, engineer, eldest son of Lazare Hippolyte Carnot, was born at Limoges, on the 11th August, 1837. He entered the Polytechnic School in 1857, the fifth of his class, and afterwards the School of Roads and Bridges, the first of his class. He left the first of these schools in 1863. After having been for some time joint-secretary of the Council of Roads and Bridges, he was nominated engineer to Annecy. On the 10th January, 1871, he became extraordinary, charged with the organisation of the national defence in the three departments of the Seine-Inferieure, the Eure, and the Calvados. He was elected president of the Cote d'Or to the National Assembly on the 8th January, 1871, the third of eight candidates, by 41,711 votes, and he took his seat on the Left, and was inscribed among the group, known as the Left Republican, of which he became secretary. He voted for all measures tending to the definite establishment of the Republic, and adopted the general principles of the laws of the Constitution. He presented himself to the general elections of 20th February, 1876, for the Chamber of Deputies in the second conscription of the arrondissement of Beaune, and was elected by 7,058 votes against the united votes of two parties, numbering about 5,700. He pursued the same political lines in the new Chamber, of which he was elected secretary ; and after the Act of the 16th May, 1877, he became one of the 363 deputies of the re-united Left, who refused a vote of confidence to the Ministry of Broglie. At the elections of October following he was re-elected for the same constituency by 7,581 votes against 5,324 obtained by the official candidate, M. Benoit Champy fils. He was Minister of Public Works from 1880 to 1882, and Minister of Finance from 7th April, 1882, being re-appointed on 7th January, 1886. M. Sadi Carnot has distinguished himself in special discussions regarding public works, principally railways and canals. He was on several occasions on the Budget Commission, and was chosen by it in 1878, as reporter on the Budget of the Ministry of Public Works. A decree of the 26th August of the same year nominated him Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry. He has written a translation of Stuart Mill's work, "The Revolution of 1848, and its Detractors." The newspapers almost without exception give a very favourable welcome to the new President, and congratulate the country on the peaceful issue of the contest.

M. Goblet had accepted the duty of forming a new Ministry.

GUESTS AND CONGRATULATIONS.

Mdme. Carnot had been apprised by telephone of the election of her husband. There was a flutter when towards nine she heard the wheels of his carriage and the clatter of his dragoon guard in the street. The representative of a Reactionist journal advanced to introduce himself and offer his congratulations. The President said :—"I can well understand, seeing for what paper you write, that you are only sent on a mission of courtesy. Accept my best thanks, and as I long to embrace my wife and children, excuse me for not talking to you at more length." The President, going up to his apartments, found them crowded with visitors. They kept arriving until ten, when he asked to withdraw to breakfast and dine, he having taken nothing since seven in the morning.

M. DE FREYCINET TOUTING.

M. de Freycinet is held up to scorn with an unsparing pen by the correspondent of the *Times*. Had he been canvassing for votes to send some worthy person to an almshouse he could hardly have done more personal touting than he is said to have done openly and transparently in his own interest as a Presidential candidate. In the lobbies at the Congress he had a smile for everybody, and a beseeching word for the ear—"Vote for me ! All will be well." He had three different kinds of tickets

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

RAPHAEL TUCK & Co.'s ARTISTIC CHRISTMAS CARDS AND PORCELAIN PAINTINGS.—*Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS.—RAPHAEL TUCK & Co.'s ARTISTIC NEW YEAR'S CARDS AND PORCELAIN PAINTINGS.—*Bombay Gazette* Office.

MONSTER JELLIES.—Just received our new stock, so sweet and tasty, per lb. annas 10 only; also best perfumery, from W. REGER, per bottle Re. 1-4. —SHROFF BROTHERS.

PAMPAS Grass Bouquets, from Re. 1-8 each, just received from Europe. THOMAS BROMLEY, Importer, of Plants, Dried Grasses, and Everlasting Flowers, Mahim, Bombay.

TO LET, a large airy office room, 46 by 16 feet, facing west. Apply on the premises, No. 27, Meadows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A ROB-ROY CANOE and a VIOLIN. For particulars apply to "A.," care of this office.

REGISTER YOUR ORDER for NEW YEAR'S CAKES at PEARSE'S, 7, Church Gate Street. Inspection invited.

PARISIAN MILLINERY.—Four cases just opened from Paris. Exquisite Goods. Any reasonable offer accepted. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street.

RS. 20 REWARD.—LOST, in May last, a FOX-TERRIER. Answers to name of Pompey. White, with brown patch on head and stern. Nail of toe of one hind-leg gone. Apply, at "Apollo" Hotel.

CHRISTMAS TEA and public meeting, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 6-30 p.m., Colaba, Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. Tickets, Re. 1 each, children annas 8, may be obtained at the doors.

LOST or STOLEN, between overbridges, Grant Road and Municipal sheds, Certificates and Testimonials. Restorer rewarded. Apply to "W. M.," care of this office.

ANTIPYRIN FOR SALE. Apply to WILLIAM BELL & Co.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER, Church Gate Street, Fort.

PLATINOTYPE PROCESS. All Material connected with this kept in stock. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

1888 CALENDAR PICTURE, handsome-illuminated, 4 as. each.—GEYER & Co. Ld., Bombay.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES,

ITALIAN SWEETS.—MONDORLATO, [Forrone] FAVE, and MUSTACCIONI de NAPOLI —at PEARSE'S 7, Church Gate Street.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA, ten mile, from Bombay and ten degrees cool. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

N. PETERSON and Co., Manufacturers of Gem-de-Javas and other Specialities of Indian Cigars. Samples and lists on application.—PRICHINOPOLY.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Madheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

£6,000,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid £549,974-10-10 Stg.

PARCELS DESPATCHED to any address in the United Kingdom 7 annas per lb. through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street. Insurance one anna per lb. extra.

ON VIEW, for a few days, the collection of NATIVE ART POTTERY, selected by the Bombay Committee for the forthcoming Glasgow Exhibition.—WONDERLAND, Esplanade.

SUPERIOR GRUYERE Fresh Chestnuts, Sweet Limes, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Milan Sausage, Cacio Cavallo Malaga Raisins.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40 Medows Street.

'XMAS PRESENTS.—Ladies' Diamond, Half-Hoop, Pearl, Sapphire, Ruby and Emerald Rings of Beautiful Fashions, Rs. 150 to Rs. 500.—S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle., Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co., Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES, with partition for Sword and Helmet, Infantry 40 in long; Cavalry 43 in.; also Air-tight Japanned Boxes, Ladies' Dress Boxes, &c., &c. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

LESSONS in ENGLISH and ELOCUTION, in classes or in private, at 56, Hornby Road, 2nd floor. Apply between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m. APARTMENTS TO LET at same place. Two, three, or four large rooms.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Hair and Beards Cut and Brushed by Machinery. Toilet Requisites and Theatrical Articles. 73, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE, splendid English Landaus, Doctor's Brougham, and many other carriages and horses. Apply to Moonshy and Co., Forwarding and Commission Agents, Estate and Loan Brokers, Registry Office or domestic servants, Church Gate Street.

PORT WINES.—VOLKART BROTHERS have just received a fresh shipment of Genuine Old PORTWINES, of excellent Body and Flavour from W. Bunnster, Oporto. Prices Rs. 19, 22, 26, 30, 37 and 42 per doz., according to quality. See special price list published elsewhere.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Gilt ware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes, Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian scare. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 25-2-8 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

PACKAGES containing one dozen assorted CHRISTMAS GREETINGS sent to addresses Up country on receipt of money order; price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. *Bombay Gazette* Office. 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—The newest artistic designs of Christmas Greetings, on Porcelain, Velvet, Satin and Card, just received from the best Houses in London, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS BON BONS, Sweets, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Chocolate Creams, Chocolates &c., PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with Brough Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases white and colored flannel.
1 case colored hand kerchieves
11 cases colored prints
3 bales grey shirtings
2 " grey dhoties
4 cases assorted toys

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th December, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE of burnt and damaged bales of yarn, hardware, machinery, mill stores, &c., &c., damaged by the recent fire at Framjee Petit Mills, near Tank Bunder

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Framjee Petit Mills' premises, near Tank Bunder, by order of the underwriters.

Several bales of yarn, loose yarn, mill stores, hardware, machinery, &c.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th December, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Committee S. P. C. K., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, next to the Cathedral, a lot of shop furniture and fitting, such as large glass book cases, pigeon holes, counters, writing and other tables, copying press, benches, chairs, Christmas, New Year and Birthday Cards, inkstands, stationery, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 English Devon cow, giving 14 seers of milk when in full milk, the property of Professor Hathornthwaite.
1 Handsome strong second-hand landau in very good order.
1 Handsome strong mail phaeton in very good order.
1 Handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in first-rate order.
1 Handsome strong chesnut Arab horse, 14-3, 7 years old, quiet in single and double harness.
1 strong Bay Arab pony goss in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH "LUTRA." ON SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder.—

The Steam Launch "Lutra," of one mast, is 37 feet long, and 7 feet 6 inches broad, built all of wood, fastened with copper or yellow metal sheets. Belfast in 1880, by Wilson. She has double-inverted high pressure engine by Malcolm, of Belfast. She has a speed of about 8½ miles per hour.

She is now on view off Apollo Bunder.

For further particular and plan of the launch, apply to the undersigned.

COMMISSION SALE.

(1) One hammerless gun, in leather case, with felling complete, by T. Murcott.
(1) One sporting snider rifle, in leather cover.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties at Jail Road, Mazagon, and at Marine Street, Fort, opposite the Government Opium Godown.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Bai Cooverbai, widow, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mahomed Nubbee Khan bin Mahomed Bauker Khan, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the undermentioned dates, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties:—

LOT No. 1.—On THURSDAY, the 5th January, 1888, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of ground containing by admeasurement four thousand one hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, and situate lying and being without the Fort walls at Mazagon, formerly in the registration, sub-district of Mazagon, but now in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,409, and bounded on the East formerly by the Musjid Bunder Road and now by the jail road east side, on the West by property formerly belonging to Muncherjee Cursetjee, but now by the property of the Sisters of All Saints, on the North formerly by the road leading by the side of the Baboola Tank, from the Bhendy Bazar Road into the Musjid Bunder Road, now called the Baboola Tank Road, and on the South formerly by property belonging to Mrs. Jadwun, but now by property, known as Barala Bhuvan-salla and by property belonging to Dawoodbhoy Rusooljee together with the message, tenement dwelling house, bungalows and premises standing thereon assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 40, with all compound out-houses stables buildings, wells, and all which premises are surrounded by a wall and are now in the occupation of the said Mahomed Nabikhan.

LOT No. 2.—On SATURDAY, the 7th January, 1888, at 4 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement nine hundred and thirty-two square yards be the same little more or less together with the house, stable and erections standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the west side Marine Street with the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 20, but now under No 18, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 20, bounded as follows, that is to say on the north by the property formerly belonging to the late Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner, and known, as the Prince of Wales Hotel, and now belonging to Nusserwanjee Aspundjeree Pochkhanwalla, on the East by the said Marine Street, and on the West by the property formerly belonging to the said Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner and now belonging to Burjorjee Rustomjee Bottlewalla and which said premises are now in the occupation of Messrs John Roberts and Co and Framjee Ardeseer Davur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani solicitors, or to the undersigned.

Under Instructions from the Committee of Adjustment, prox, at 1 p.m. Sell by Public Auction on the with the property and effects of the late Colonel Stapleton Penny, R.A., consisting of best plated ware, such as spoons and forks, dessert table and fish knives and forks, breakfast cruet, fish knives and forks in morocco case, Benares works, Indian curiosities, kerosine table lamp, wearing apparel, uniform dress, artillery saddle polster, &c. complete carpenter's tool chest, a large lot of valuable books, portmanteaus, &c., &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th December 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

NOTICE.

THE SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL, advertised to be held TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.

On SATURDAY next, the 31st inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10, DeLima Street, Mazagon, the whole of the valuable furniture of the Royal Hotel, consisting of blackwood, and teakwood, diningroom, drawingroom and bedroom, furniture, plated ware crockery and glassware, a full sized State Billiard Table with balls, cues, &c., table and hanging, lamps, &c. &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view from TO-MORROW, THURSDAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On TUESDAY next, the 3rd January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

About 150 tons superior 1st Class teak squares.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 7th January, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10 Marine Lines, close to the Officers' Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood and inlaid household furniture, handsome brass, four pots bedstead with spring mattress, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned harmonium' handsome English built single seated brougham, a strong Grey Arab horse set of brass mounted single harness gentleman's saddles, rich table ornaments handsome China and Japanese flower vase, real Persian and Brussels carpets Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, pictures handsome door curtains, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major C. E. PETERS, leaving the station.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome richly carved and plain French-polished blackwood, teakwood, and satinwood household furniture, best electroplated ware by Elkington, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome English made pier tables with pier glasses attached, a handsome large size glass aquarium on stand with gold fishes, a mahogny slate bagatelle table with balls and cues, an iron safe on stand by Davies, a handsome English-built light double-seated brougham in excellent order by Silk and Sons, a handsome light Victoria, a pair of handsome powerful fast grey horses (one Arab and the other Persian), rich table ornaments, real China and Japanese flower vases and jars, handsome oil-painting, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a large collection of books, &c., the property of the late MANEKJEE CURSERJEE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view six days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 13th and 14th January, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Dock, Byculla, Mazagon and Carnac Bunder, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. D. Framjee, the undermentioned valuable machinery:—

Bullock gears for operating machines, 12 and 20-ton screw jacks, centrifugal pumps, safety valves, patent couplings, patent blower, patent C engine, cast-iron fan (blast) lift force pump beam, splitting machine set of bilge pump, special pulsometer hydraulic and hand pumps duplex punch steam valves planing machine, turning lathe hydraulic cramp and dog hydraulic sealing lift, stocks, taps and dice patent alarum for boilers, ropes blocks crab, winches centrifugal portable pumps, lead-melting pan wrought iron drum and a 10 ton, swelling crane.

On a date which will be hereafter fixed Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the top floor of the Alexandra N. G. E. Institution Esplanade, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware and handsome, Englishbuilt victoria, a handsome strong C. B. horse, 15 hands a brand new set of English harness, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table and and hanging, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c.

The property of R. C. DIXON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On a date which will be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 35, Marine Lines, the valuable and hand some carved and plain blackwood and teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned rosewood sympathetic square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a handsome strong built Victoria, a handsome bay Arab gelding, 7 years old, height about 14.3, ridden on parade by General Caraccy, and is broken to harness, set of brass-mounted single harness, lady and gentleman's saddles with bridles, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, handsome Hink's patent kerosine oil hanging and table lamps Brussels and Persian carpets, pictures, &, the property of Captain H. FITZGERALD.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th December, 1887.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 27.

No financial or commercial advices have come to hand through Reuter's agency, beyond those which we noticed last evening under the above heading, excepting this morning's opening telegram from Liverpool, which reports that market to have opened firm; probable Sales, 10,000 bales; three days' Imports, 48,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	21,08,608
Do. Branches	Inc.	,,	3,02,110
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	26,74,872
Government Securities	Nil.		Nil.
Loans	Inc.	,,	2,81,573
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	6,76,262
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	,,	83,716
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	9,93,600

Although the Bank's Cash Balance only shows a diminution of some ten lakhs, it would have been much more considerable but for the increase in Government Deposits; for trade requirements had increased by over 36½ lakhs, of which 26¾ lakhs was due to the withdrawal of private Deposits, owing to which the directors no doubt advanced their rate last Thursday. The items of Loans and Discounts do not show much increase; and we need not look for much expansion of demand in this direction until business shall have been fully resumed after the New Year holidays.

COTTON.—Our market re-opened very quiet this morning, and the same tone continued throughout the day, prices being generally quoted a rupee below Friday's rates, but with very few buyers at this concession. We hear of a little having been done in "Fine" Bengal yesterday for January delivery, at Rs. 175; but the same quality might have been contracted for to-day at Rs. 2 less.

The few purchases reported to-day have consisted of comparatively small lots of ready new Cotton, comprising Chalisgaum, Rs. 185-8; Pachora, at Rs. 190; Dhulia, at Rs. 182-5; and Bengal, at Rs. 158 per candy. A little old Compta also changed hands at Rs. 163-5. The official quotations are as follows:—

	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengal	173	163	154	January.
Khangaum			210	ready.
Do.			204-5	March.
Julgaum		205		ready.
Do.			192	March.
Broach	241-2		233-4	do.
Bhownuggur		208	199	April.
Dharwar			204-5	May.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Pessy Wheat of the new crop is quoted 3 pies per cwt. lower for both qualities; and for contracts in Delhi No. 1, half-an-anna reduction would be accepted. There are some native buyers at a little under the reduced rates; but exporting firms are out of the market. Old stuff is quoted as before, but there is no business of importance passing in it.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is nominally unchanged; but there is nothing doing either in old or new to test prices. There is some enquiry for old *Brown Rapeseed*, and dealers have put up prices one anna per cwt.; the new crop, on the other hand, is quoted 6 pies lower. Yellow is unchanged. *Gingelly* is firm and in some demand at previous quotations.

FREIGHTS are dull and drooping. Cotton to Liverpool and London is now quoted at 17s. 6d., and Seeds and Wheat 16s. 3d. per ton. The rates to Havre are 23s. 9d. for Cotton, and 21s. 3d. for seeds, etc.; but to other Continental Ports quotations generally range from 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d., Trieste and Venice being 27s. 6d. for Cotton, and 25s. for Seeds and Wheat, at a par of Exchange. The Clifton (s) is reported to have filled up for Marseilles at 20s., payable also at par.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,606 bales
Wheat	9,298 cwt
Linseed	6,312 ,,
Rapeseed	622 ,,
Gingelly	11,857 ,,
Groundnuts	3,860 ,,

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning at an advance of 1-16d. in demand Bank Bills, and 1-32d. to 1-16d. in three months' sight Credits, on Friday's closing rates; and in a firm market a further rise of 1-32d. was established. There has been no demand for Bank Bills; but a little Mercantile Paper was placed for future delivery at 1s. 5⅜d. We quote ready rates this evening as follows:—

Command	1s. 5 1d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-32d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 11-32d. to ½d. ,,
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·83½. ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet and drooping. Four per cents. have declined to 97¾ for cash, and 97 11-16 for January, the February rate being 97 5-16; but little business has been reported. 4½ per cents. are quoted at the reduced price of 103 nominal.

SHARES.—The market remains closed for the holidays.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, in the old shop of Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., consisting of plated ware, pictures, toys, ladies companions, books, Xmas cards, patent medicines, and various sorts of articles, remaining of clearance stock-in-trade, belonging to Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.

Terms cash on delivery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th December, 1887.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS. 18, FORBES STREET.

LEATHES & Co. have received instructions to sell off the whole of the following:—Victoria lenses in three sizes, Dolland's aneroids and telescopes, Jessups Hall marked sterling silver cigarette cases, and match-boxes.

The Solarine Co.'s celebrated soaps, Ement's fancy soaps.

Jeffries Badminton sets.

A few of Wright and Butler's reading and table lamps.

A Russian "Samovar."

No reasonable offer refused for any of the above.

LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, 28th December, 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*. AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld, BOMBAY,

WILL BE PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

Intending ADVERTISERS should apply for space at once in the new edition of the GUIDE AND DIRECTORY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SQUIRES—December 3, at Clifton, the wife of the Rev. R. A. Squires, M.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

REID—BUCHANAN—Nov 30, at Glasgow, Lestock Hamilton Reid, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps, son of Major-Gen Reid, retired R Artillery, to Agnes Helena Jane, daughter of George Buchanan, MD, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Glasgow.

ROBERTSON—STEWARD—Nov 30, at Edinburgh, Patrick Charles Robertson, M A, to Constance Isabelle Hamilton, daughter of Col Charles Samuel Steward, commanding 4th Prince of Wales's Own Madras Light Cavalry.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—Dec 1, at Funchal, Madeira, Johanna Charlotte, wife of Lieut-Gen H A Adams, of the Bombay Army, 63.

BOND—Dec 1, at Carisbrooke, I W, Lieut-Col Charles Frederick Bond, late Major 105th Madras Light Infantry, 50.

GROSS—Dec 7, at Bedford, Lieut-Col William Cross, late Madras Army, 78.

HARRISON—Dec 1, in London, Emily E Harrison, widow of Brevet Major G N Harrison, 93rd Foot, and daughter of the late Gen Sir Jasper Nicolls, KCB, 63.

LAURENCE—Dec 5, at Bath, Nina, wife of Lieut F L Laurence, R N, and daughter of the late Charles Philip Gostling, Madras Civil Service.

BOMBAY.

DEATH

LAMB—Dec. 27, at Byculla, Annie Whitehead, the beloved wife of Mr. W. T. Lamb. Funeral will leave the house at 4 o'clock, this evening.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KENNEDY—Dec. 22, at Jetpur, the wife of Captain W. P. Kennedy, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1887.

THE letter from Mr. Moreton Frewen which we published yesterday will bear repersuing in the light of the remarkable message with which President Cleveland has startled Congress. Mr. Moreton Frewen finds a thousand reasons for believing that the commercial union between the United States and Canada is improbable. Now that President Cleveland has spoken there are a thousand and one. The United States tariff as it stands is a problem hard of solution by Congress and public opinion in the States. But the President insists upon its solution as strongly as the Constitution will permit an Amerian President to insist on anything, and so long as no answer has been given to the question "what shall we do with our millions?" no one, in the States at all events, will press the question whether the States and Canada shall enter into a fiscal union. The President's message spares us the trouble of entering into the question at issue between our London Correspondent and Mr. Moreton Frewen as to whether Mr. Goldwin Smith is a witness entirely to be trusted in this matter. The anxiety for union, be it remembered, has never been manifested on the southern side of the boundary line. The Union has this advantage over the Dominion that it has a continental versatility of production. Build a Chinese wall around its territory and it would still lack little or nothing of the necessities or even of the luxuries of life. Canada, on the other hand, while she can fill her own granary and her own timber yard, and is developing her own mineral products, is not in such happy case, and never will be. She has everything, and the United States little, to gain by a commercial union, and the United States, as we have seen, having been suddenly confronted with the question of tariff reform—with the question put to them in such a way that parties are already taking it up for the purposes of an "issue" for the next Presidential election—will for a long time to come have no more thought to give to it than to the imposition of *lekin* in China or the municipal water charges in Bombay. For the Republicans find the President's message brim full of fighting material. Democrats with a leaning for Free Trade declare that they are going to stand by it—and to win with it. Protectionists on the same side shake their heads at it. They had nothing to say when six years ago it was proposed to spend the national surplus in subsidies to States whose educational institutions were backward, though a more ingenious way of encouraging States not to do their duty was never conceived. It is enough for them—and half as much would suffice for Republican Protectionists—that having in view a surplus of nearly thirty millions sterling on the current year the President shows moral and fiscal reasons against devoting it to the abolition of internal duties on tobacco and spirits, and seeks for an escape from the *embarras de richesses* under which the Administration lies by a reduction of external duties which for the most part can scarcely be spoken of as other than protective. And so excited Republicans are speaking of the President's message as a splendid Free Trade document, against which it will be easy for them to carry the day. "He comes out squarely against Protection," says one of his political opponents. "On that issue we can carry the country."

The situation is unique, and the world will watch with interest how the Americans find a way out of it. The President points out that of three conceivable methods of applying the surplus one is impossible. It cannot be expended in an increased allocation of funds for the reduction of debt, for no outstanding bonds are now payable at the Government option. The internal revenue and the tariff remain. But the former is levied on luxuries, which are a fitter subject of taxation than necessaries even when imported from abroad. The President is well aware of the tactical advantage of proposing nothing in the name of Free Trade. "It is a condition of things which confronts us, and not a theory;" he says; and if he can get his countrymen to look at the matter from that point of view the chances of the Democrats at the next Presidential election will not be so much the worse for Mr. Cleveland's adoption of a platform which the other side say would be worthy of the Cobden Club. It is at all events a clear and intelligible declaration, not so much of principles as of expediencies. It would seem a large demand upon Mr. Howard Vincent, the winner of the battle for Free Trade at Oxford the other day, to invite him to tell us as clearly as Mr. Cleveland has done what he means. There is the most obvious distinction in the matter of clearness and intelligibility between the declarations of the American President and those of the English Fair Traders. Whatever the result may be on either side, we venture to predict that this distinction will remain to the end. The American President knows what he wants and asks for it. The English Fair Traders do not know what they want, and so they do not ask for it. Already the process of whittling down has begun. A movement which was entered upon no less in the interest of the Lincolnshire farmer than in that of the Lancashire artizan has thus early in its career been divested of the particular purpose in the attainment of which alone it could have been of service to the agricultural interest. India and the Colonies, it was solemnly resolved the other day, are not to be hindered from sending their corn and cattle to the English market, true though it is that they have made the position of the English farmer so woefully uncomfortable. Against whom then is agricultural protection to be directed? Against Russia, we suppose, whom so far as wheat at all events is concerned, is no longer a serious exporter to the English market, and against Algeria, which finds its sufficient market in France. This is a strange beginning for Fair Trade, but it is the forecasting of an ending which we are sure will not be less strange. When Mr. Howard Vincent, Mr. Chaplin, and the others, have scheduled the tariff by which they propose to protect the agriculture and industries of England against the competition of the world we shall see yet stranger things. But the meaning of them all will be the complete helplessness of these men to help any of the interests that they have taken under their protection. One sample of their way of disappointing the people whom they have beguiled into a belief in them should suffice. They have been very busy lately in establishing Fair Trade lodges amongst the farmers of Kent and Essex. What will be the effect upon the members when they learn that India and Colonial produce are to have as free a course in the English market as before?

Mr. Moreton Frewen, who, as he does not quite see salvation in Free Trade does not quite see the opposite in certain fashionable departures therefrom, will, we suppose, interpret the reservations of the Fair Traders in favour of India and the Colonies as politic reservations, making easy the way to that Imperial Customs Union the advantages of which he endeavoured to demonstrate in our columns yesterday. We prefer to regard them not as proofs of the facility with which an Imperial Customs Union can be devised, but as proofs of the impossibility of applying the principles of the Fair Traders without doing infinite mischief to the interests they profess to protect. As to the project which Mr. Moreton Frewen advocates with such an eager faith, we can only wonder, if there is so much in it that should commend it to the acceptance of practical statesmen, that thus far no move has been made in that direction. For it is not new—not at all newer than the splendid idea of Imperial Federation which, if it still remains an idea, has led the minds of home and Colonial statesmen to certain less ambitious but useful undertakings for the good of the Empire. We should all believe much more in the other scheme than many of us do if on the part of the Colonies any real disposition towards a Customs Union with each other and with the Empire at large were to show itself. But even a local union seems out of the range of present achievement. The Australian Colonies can take common action with the Imperial Government for defence; they can take common action amongst themselves in such matters as extradition, bankruptcy law, and postal communication. But there is no common fiscal policy on the Australian Continent, nor even the foreshadowings of one. We have no assurance as yet that the Australian Colonies possess sufficient forces of inter-attraction to enable them to follow the example of the British possessions in North America, and form themselves into a Dominion with a common tariff. No one will underrate the importance of Colonial opinion in a matter of this kind. Here, as with Imperial Federation, though the first word may be spoken in London Conference rooms the last must be spoken in the Colonies. What is their response to the invitation to take part in an Imperial Zollverein?

AN idea of the way in which the drink revenue of the Bombay Presidency increases by leaps and bounds may be derived from a study of some of the tenders recently invited by the Abkari Commission for vending country spirits. It was announced that the farming of spirits in the districts of Thana, Colaba and elsewhere will be put up to auction on a different principle from that in vogue in previous years. Formerly it was customary to invite intending liquor farmers to guarantee the maximum amounts of duty they were prepared to pay into the excise treasury—irrespective of consumption. The evils of this system have already been referred to in these columns. This time, the guarantee system has been set aside. In its place farmers were asked to bid for the privilege of farming for one year and seven months at any sum they chose, but with a proviso as to the percentage of profits they would be prepared to offer on their annual total sales. In reality the transition from the one method to the other is merely nominal. And the difference between the old and the new arrangements is the same as between tweedledum and tweedledee. The Abkari sophists knew too well that the change would in no way abate the revenue. On the contrary, there were many chances of a further rise. The results show that their anticipations of the "trial" system have been more than realised. Here are the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AT ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 26.

Notwithstanding that Lord Randolph Churchill disclaims being here on any political mission, the Russian papers express their belief that the cordial reception accorded him since his arrival will favourably affect the relations between the two countries.

THE CLOSING OF THE RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES.

The students of the Universities and Schools, [illegible] have been closed by the authorities, have [illegible] to appeal to the Czar.

[illegible] Minister for Public Instruction has tendered [illegible] signation.

THE MISSION TO KING JOHN.

CAIRO, DEC. 26.

Mr. C. H. Portal's mission to King John, of Abyssinia, has been unsuccessful. Rasalula and [illegible] other powerful Chiefs obstructed the progress [illegible] mission as much as possible, and when Mr. [illegible] at last reached the Court of the Negus, he [illegible] coldly received by the King, who declined to [illegible] for peace to Italy.

MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

Mr. Gladstone has started on his projected visit to Italy.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

Sir Morell Mackenzie has returned from San Remo greatly pleased with the improvement noticeable in the condition of the Crown Prince's health. A slight swelling remains, and time alone can determine the nature of the disease.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 27.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Bengal, with the English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay, at 3 p. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Verona arrived here this morning, one day before due date.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, last night.

PORT SAID, DEC. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda left here this morning.

ADEN, DEC. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela left here yesterday evening for Kurrachee and Bombay.

DEC. 27.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla, which left Bombay on the 20th inst., at 5 p.m., arrived here yesterday at noon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 27.

The mail steamer Ballaarat, from Bombay, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 26.

10 p.m.	75·8

TUESDAY, Dec. 27.

6 a.m.	73·7
10 a.m.	79·8
2 p.m.	85·7
4 p.m.	84·8

SIR JOHN GORST, who has been working very hard although scarcely convalescent, has left England for Lausanne. He will return early in February.

Truth says :—The Indian Government has ordered seven first-class torpedo-boats, of the best and newest type, to be built in England; and their construction is to be supervised by the Admiralty. It is probable that at least another dozen of these boats will be wanted for India next year.

THE United States Minister at Teheran states that he is earnestly requested by Persians in the highest positions, who are anxious to see commercial relations developed, to warn firms desiring to enter the Persian market to send their own agents to represent them, and under no circumstances to choose as their representatives foreign or European adventurers on the spot, who, under the pretence of possessing peculiar facilities for doing business, and especially for obtaining contracts from the Government, seek for the purpose of promoting private schemes of their own to obtain the use of the names of respectable firms as a sort of guarantee of respectability. Mr. Pratt, therefore, refuses to take the responsibility of recommending reliable agents to American merchants and manufacturers.

THE Halifax (Nova Scotia) correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphs that an attempt has just been made to blow up one of the large forts at that port. Although the nefarious design failed of its full intention, considerable damage has been done to buildings and stores. Great excitement and indignation are manifested by the garrison.

A TELEGRAM from Cettinge states that Ali Pasha the Turkish Governor-General of Scutari, has been assassinated. It is believed that the assassination resulted from an act of private revenge. Ali Pasha has had an eventful career, and has held numerous diplomatic posts, the most important of these being his post of Ottoman Ambassador, which he was for three years, to the French Republic. He was appointed Governor-General of Pu[illegible]i in 1876 by the late Sultan. Scuta.

SIR WILLIAM WILSON HUNTER delivered a lecture at [illegible] College, Oxford, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, on the "Hooghly River, its Ancient Indian Capitals and Early European Settlements." Sir William Hunter presented a picture of the Bengal rivers as great landwork done by the Buddhist of the devastations makers in the delta, a[illegible] the performance of wrought by the Hooghly [illegible] each successive its share of the task. The fa[illegible] the Buddhist capital built upon its bank, fi[illegible]es, through the part of the early Christian centur[illegible] to the times Hindoo and Mahommedan eras, dow[illegible] settled of the six European nations who in t[illegible] ure was on the Hooghly, was described. The lec[illegible] lour illustrated by seventeen beautiful water-[illegible] drawings of the scenery of the Hooghly and [illegible] ages by the late Colonel Luard of the 16th Lancers.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has issued invitations to a Pan-Anglican Conference in London next summer to all Bishops of the Anglican Communion throughout the world, about 210 in number. The following are the subjects definitely selected for discussion :—

1. The Church's practical work in relation to—(*a*) Intemperance, (*b*) Purity, (*c*) Care of Emigrants, (*d*) Socialism.
2. Definite teaching of the Faith to various classes, and the means thereto.
3. The Anglican Communion in relation to the Eastern Churches, to the Scandinavian and other Reformed Churches, to the Old Catholics, and others.
4. Polygamy of heathen converts. Divorce.
5. Authoritative standards of doctrine and worship.
6. Mutual relations of dioceses and branches of the Anglican Communion.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 9.

THE story of a plot to assassinate Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen on their recent visit to Ireland as everybody expected is proved to have been an invention. The Liberal Unionists are very indignant, and naturally so, at the want of nous exhibited by some of their friends. On a piece with this malignant report is, the best of Lord Hartington's supporters think, the unnecessary harshness shown in suddenly removing the Lord Mayor of Dublin from his tolerably comfortable cell in Richmond Gaol to a cold, fireless dungeon in Tullamore prison. Whether the Government were well advised in prosecuting Mr. Sullivan is a matter about which there may be two opinions, but, so far as I know, there is only one opinion about the treatment of him, to which I have referred. The Nationalists say that Mr. Balfour is personally responsible for Mr. Sullivan's removal, but there is not sufficient evidence to prove that. It is less difficult, however, to doubt the statement that the indignities put upon the Chief Magistrate of Dublin are due to resentment felt in certain quarters at the manner in which the case was disposed of by Mr. O'Donel. That gentleman did not conceal from the public that, in sentencing the Lord Mayor of Dublin to two months' imprisonment, he was acting against his own wishes. In giving his decision he displayed considerable emotion, and once or twice actually broke down. It was remarked that he addressed the accused throughout as "My Lord Mayor," and the terms he employed in announcing his intention to treat Mr. Sullivan as a first-class misdemeanant showed that in Mr. O'Donel's eyes at all events there was one "political prisoner" in Ireland. Lord Hartington last night congratulated his friends on the fact that the Gladstonians had been disappointed in finding that the Government had not been prevented by public feeling from putting the Coercion Act into operation. The Gladstonians in answer to this deny that the attitude of the country has been anything but what they expected. The constituencies, they say, are only just beginning to fully realise the real meaning of coercion, and that when the proper time comes Lord Hartington will be under no misgiving as to their opinion. The impression created in Ireland itself by the Lord Mayor's conviction and subsequent ill-treatment may be gauged from the fact that it has driven such a man as the Rev. Professor Galbraith, one of the pillars of Trinity College, Dublin, to join the National League. To estimate fully the courage involved in this act it is necessary to know something of University Society in the Irish Metropolis. We do not hear much now respecting the struggle between the Constitutionalists and the Extremists which, we were led to expect, would end in pulverising the Parnellites. There seems indeed some foundation for the statement of the Nationalist papers, that so far from the destruction of the National League being threatened the split no longer exists. A serious charge is brought in this connection against certain "highly paid Castle officials," namely that of having several weeks ago instructed other officials in the South to spare no effort to set the "Gaelic athletes" against the National League. I do not endorse the statement, but I give it to you for what it is worth. You will perceive that your late Chief Secretary to Government, Sir William Wedderburn, has thrown himself into the fray and has gone over to Ireland in the genial company of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The unenviable position in which the Marquis of Clanricarde has been placed by the verdict delivered in the Dublin Court of Exchequer two days ago, and the disclosures respecting the dispensing power exercised by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach during his Secretaryship furnish a good theme or two to the Home Rule party, as the *Times* is obliged to admit.

One of the political events of the week has been the reappearance of Sir Charles Dilke as chairman of a political meeting in West London. He delivered an exhaustive address chiefly relating to politics, which doubtless was very edifying to the Radical working men who formed the bulk of his audience. The fact that the *Times* only devoted fourteen lines to his speech, fewer than would be given to the most obscure county member, must have shown the ex-President of the Local Government Board that the hour for his restoration to active political life has not yet struck. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has shown its impartiality by reminding the Liberal party that it also has had its Hughes Hallett, and in doing so has greatly disgusted the thick and thin admirers of Sir Charles Dilke, who profess to think that he has been the victim of an atrocious conspiracy. The general public, who cannot be expected to share the enthusiasm of Sir Charles Dilke's personal friends, think that he would show better taste by remaining at any rate for the present in the background. A section of the public hold that we are managing to get along very well without him, and that his abilities were very greatly overrated. Certainly, his recent contributions to a monthly magazine have not increased his reputation for literary skill, whatever may be thought of the political and military views he propounds.

We are being afflicted just now with a revival of some stories which, if they did not exactly send a thrill throughout the habitable world, at least caused a good deal of talk some years ago. The controversy about what Canon Maccall saw has been morally confined to the *Times*; the controversy about what a former Viceroy of India did has been chiefly confined to the *Pall Mall Gazette* and a well known Sunday paper. General R. Strachey, who saw the presentation of the famous gold medal to Miss Victoria Cook, declares that the donors were "some young men in Calcutta," and although he does not say that Lord Lytton did not consider himself a young man in those days, the ex-Chairman of the Famine Commission wishes it to be inferred that the new Ambassador to France had nothing whatever to do with the affair. So far I am prepared to go with General Strachey, but I cannot agree with him as to the origin of the "absurd tale." Nor do I concur in his further statement that the story was "sufficiently contradicted at the time." Certainly, the contradiction, if there were any at all, could not have been sufficient when there are to be found persons who were in India at the time repeating the "absurd tale" and believing it to be true. However, the matter is not of much importance and was scarcely worth reviving. I suspect that the idea of the presentation originated in the capacious mind of the late John Wilson, and that Lord William Beresford's share in the matter was due to his good-natured wish to oblige a sporting friend.

By the way, there is at all events one eminent citizen, or rather citizeness, of the French Republic who is not rejoiced at the selection of Lord Lytton as the successor of the late Lord Lyons. I refer to Madame Adam who, in the *Nouvelle Revue* which she is again editing, describes his Lordship as *très hostile à la France* and predicts that his mission is to prevent a complete union between Russia and France.

MRS. NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

"DOROTHY," Cellier's Comic Opera, has been on the boards of the Novelty Theatre for the last few nights, and on each occasion was most successfully brought out by Mrs. Norville's able company. The immense success it received in England, where it had a run for nearly 500 nights on its first production, has quite familiarised the piece to every one, so it will not be necessary to detail the plot. We, however, must say that the generous efforts made by those who cater for the public deserve much more recognition than that which has been accorded to them hitherto. Miss May Anderson was entrusted with the part of Dorothy and, as is usual with that accomplished lady, scored quite a success. Her singing was remarkably good and she was much applauded. As Lydia Hawthorne, Miss Emma Markham was equally good, and Mrs. Norville, as Mrs. Privett, quite brought into prominence a minor part, of which she made the most. Mr. D. C. Smith's personation of Lurcher, that officer of the law who is placed in so many ludicrous and precarious positions, was quite up to his usual standard of acting. He was the comic element in the plot, and by the able manner in which he acquitted himself he kept the house in a continual state of merriment at his jokes and the happy way in which he got in and out of all his scrapes. Mr. Nicholson did every justice to the rather difficult courtrays of such a character as Geoffrey Wilder. His singing was as good and he was rewarded with a hearty demand for an encore. Mr. G. Anderson imported his usual spirit into his representation of the Squire, and Mr. Vane played very well the part of Harry, Geoffrey's friend. Altogether, the company did ample justice to "Dorothy," and it is to be regretted that the management have decided to play it no more. Saturday was the first time it has ever been produced in Bombay, and it then obtained a very good reception from a full house. Last night there was again a fairly full house notwithstanding the counter attraction of the Amateur company playing the Lancashire Lass at the Gaiety Theatre.

THE WAR-CLOUD IN EUROPE.

CONCENTRATION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

WHEN the mail left England, it had been positively ascertained that Russia was massing troops along the German and Austrian frontiers as fast as she could. From Berlin and Vienna explanations of this have been privately asked, and evasive answers have been returned. Russia has, in fact, given it to be understood that she is making experiments in mobilisation. A Vienna telegram says :—

A pamphlet lately appeared in Germany, demonstrating the difficulties which Russia would meet with in attempting a rapid mobilisation. This pamphlet is said in Russian circles to have startled the Russian War Office, and to have suggested the desirability of concentrating in Poland a large force ready for all emergencies. It will not, however, be readily believed in Austria-Hungary that Russia has brought into Poland 192 infantry battalions, 98 cavalry squadrons, and 64 battalions of artillery, merely, in the course of autumn manœuvres.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA FACE TO FACE.

The *Cologne Gazette* has published an important article by its military correspondent. "Considering the connections of this paper in every Government department in Berlin, I have reason for regarding this communications at the present juncture as of special importance." The following is a summary of the article :—

It is difficult for non-officials to understand the movements of troops that are being carried on in Russia. There is no army list there, and no means of finding out the strength of the *Cadres*, or the expenses incurred by the Government for military matters. The only guide is the scanty information published by the Government and the press. Consequently, it is never possible to establish with certainty whether movements of Russian troops are inspired by pacific intentions, or whether they are the beginning of a mobilisation and concentration of an army on the frontier. Owing to Russia's wide extent, she is obliged to commence her military preparations and concentrations of troops on the frontier some time before the declaration of war, and her diplomatists must contrive to obtain time for this and have reasons to give to justify these movements. All Russian wars are begun in this way. You have only to look back at the measures taken by Russian diplomatists and the Russian War Department previous to the last Russo-Turkish war. The order for mobilising six *corps d'armee* was given in November 1876, so that the winter was utilised for mobilisation in order that war could be declared in the following spring. Every Government, therefore, whose country is adjacent to the Russian frontier is bound, under such circumstances, to ask how far such concentrations may be permitted without their having recourse to countermeasures. If we turn to East Galicia we find that the Austrian Army is represented by the 11th Army Corps, with its general headquarters in Lemberg. This includes the 11th and 13th Infantry Divisions and the 1st Cavalry Division, amounting approximately to 26,500 infantry, 3,500 cavalry, and 100 guns on a war footing. There is the 24th Infantry Division and the 14th Cavalry Brigade at Jaroslaw, both comprising 13,700 infantry, 1,800 cavalry, and 12 guns, on a war footing. Thus, east of the Carpathians there is an approximate total of 40,200 infantry, 6,300 cavalry, and 112 guns. Opposed to this force the Russians have the 14th Army Corps, with headquarters at Lubin, comprising the 17th Division at Siedlce and the 11th Division at Lublin; the 11th Army Corps, with headquarters at Luck, comprising the 11th Division at Luck, and the 32nd at Jitomir; the 12th Army Corps, with headquarters at Kieff, comprising the 12th Division at Veschibusche, and the 33rd at Kieff. Besides these are the 1st Don Cossack Division at Samosty, the 11th Cavalry Division at Dubno, the 12th Cavalry Division at Kieff, and the 3rd Rifle Brigade at Tultschin. These corps amount on a war footing to 108,200 infantry, 14,300 cavalry, and 336 guns, only reckoning the actual fighting strength. Hence it is clear that the Russian forces are three times as strong as those of Austria-Hungary. Besides these there are also the foreign gendarmerie, amounting to from 7,000 to 8,000 men, but the frontier is so guarded that it would be difficult to find out the exact time when the real mobilisation would begin. There are all kinds of lines of railway leading from South Russia, from Volhynia and Podolia, capable of reinforcing the troops stationed there, whereas the Austrian troops in the Bukovina and the eastern part of Galicia have no railway connection from the west and south. Galicia, Poland, and Volhynia are plains. The Russians already have one fortified place on the frontier—Samox, and they are now fortifying Dubno, Rovno, and Luck. The Austrian frontier here is open. From what I can gather the opinion is high circles in Berlin is that the situation is very serious in view of these Russian concentrations.

AUSTRIAN MILITARY CONFERENCE.

A military conference was held at Vienna on December 8, under the presidency of the Emperor, and was attended by the Minister of War and the principal military functionaries of the empire, as well as by Count Kalnoky. The *Standard* correspondent says :—

I can vouch for it that nothing serious is imminent; no such decisions, for example, being taken as would necessitate the summoning of the Delegations. Measures of safety were, however, conditionally decided upon—conditionally, that is, on the continuance of Russian armaments. The present scare was created by a report that one Cavalry Division and two Brigades of mounted Artillery had been added to the Russian forces near the Austrian frontier. To counterbalance this, Austria would have to send forward into Galicia a Cavalry Division, which could be drawn without delay either from Moravia or from Hungary, and some Brigades of heavy Artillery, at present in Bukovina, further to withdraw all military stores from the extreme Galician frontier, to a more protected position, to mount guns in position on the temporary fortifications round Lemberg, and to secure the bridges and passes. These steps would be ample to guard against surprises. The Austrian military organisation also provides for strengthening the peace footing of existing Army Corps, and if this be done with regard to two Army Corps in Morvia, and two in Upper Hungary, their available strength will be increased by about twenty thousand men. Finally, these four Army Corps can be raised to their full war strength and placed at any desired point on the frontier on the eight day after the order for mobilisation. I do not say that these measures have been decided upon, but unless the alarm subsides these are the steps that will be taken to counterbalance the increased strength of the Russian forces and to re-establish an equilibrium.

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY ATTACHE AT VIENNA SUMMONED TO ST. PETERSBURG.

Colonel Zujeff, Russian Military Attachè at Vienna, was telegraphically summoned to St. Petersburg, on December 9. Referring to this incident, a Vienna correspondent says :—

This is significant, as there can be little doubt that his business will be to report on the feelings and intentions of the Austrian Government. The great question now is, will Russia meet this firm but conciliatory attitude of Austria with a further increase of her forces, which Austria would be bound to respond to with similar measures until the tension became unbearable and war a relief; or will Russia give explanations which Austria can accept? In other words, will Russia regard the very moderate measures of precaution resolved on to-day as that provocation which the Czar, in his conversation with Prince Bismarck, is understood to have particularised as freeing him from his obligation to maintain peace with Austria? This leads to the further question whether Germany is bound by the Triple Alliance to assist her ally in such a case, a point upon which opinions here are much divided. One thing is certain: Austrian leading men, whether political or military, want peace, and have no desire to provoke Russia.

AUSTRIAN SUBJECTS ORDERED TO LEAVE RUSSIA.

It is reported from Vienna that all Austrian and Hungarian subjects, who have been employed in the Russian provinces bordering on Galicia and Bukovina, have received orders from the authorities to leave Russian territory before the 13th of January, 1888. Many families have, in consequence, emigrated to Galicia. The majority of the banished persons are needy Germans.

Two houses engaged in Odessa in the shipping trade of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, one of which is English and the other Italian, have just received two months' notice to dismiss all foreigners from their employment. In the case of the English house the principal has recently become a Russian subject. His French partner, not caring to follow his example, is compelled under the new enactment to dispose of his interest in the concern.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Speaking at a Conservative meeting at Guildford on Dec. 8, Sir James Fergusson said :—

The Prime Minister sufficiently defined the position of Her Majesty's Government in his speech at the Mansion-house on the 9th of November. The sympathies and the influence of Great Britain will ever be engaged on behalf of those who respect treaties and national liberties, and in avoiding a disturbance of existing arrangements. We have read lately some alarming statements of warlike movements, even to the extent that protests had been made by neighbouring Powers against them, which has no foundation in fact. So far as the knowledge and belief of Her Majesty's Government extend, there is no reason to suppose that in any country there has been any step taken or any advance of troops on a scale that would presage a great disturbance of the peace which happily prevails. While national armaments are maintained on a great scale, great military Powers that are actuated by prudence neglect no precautions, but precautions are not *prima facie* indications of aggression. The general and earnest desire for the maintenance of peace, which Lord Salisbury declared to be manifested by all the Sovereigns and Ministers of Europe, we have no reason now to doubt, nay, our belief in it has been strengthened by subsequent events. Disquieting rumours are inevitably published by the purveyors of news; nor is it surprising that when such great interests are at stake anxieties should give birth to rumours. I repeat that, to the best of our belief, there is no present cause to apprehend an interruption of the peace of Europe, and let us hope that mutual respect and friendly intercourse may remove peacefully all occasion of quarrel, if it should occur, and that happier means than bloodshed will be found to settle international differences when they arise.

THE ALLEGED FORGED DOCUMENTS.

The *Standard* gives the following supplementary information with respect to the question of the alleged forged documents :—

The German Imperial Chancery has now received from St. Petersburg the whole *dossier* concerning them. The forged documents may, we believe, be divided into two separate series. The first series consists of documents drawn up in the usual diplomatic form which reached the Russian Foreign Office through the ordinary official channels. The other consists of documents of an apparently most confidential character which were laid before the Czar himself at Copenhagen by an illustrious connection of the Russian Imperial Family whose co-operation in the matter wood suffice to explain the virulence of the attacks directed in connection with this incident against the House of Orleans by Prince Bismarck's organs in the German Press. The documents belonging to the first series are of a less precise and less compromising character than those of the second which, it is alleged, were intended to strengthen and give definite shape to the suspicions entertained by the first in the Czar's mind before his Majesty's arrival at Copenhagen. The purpose which these documents were intended to fulfil seems to have been twofold—to stimulate the Czar into a more actively hostile policy against Germany generally and at the same time to win back for Prince Ferdinand the goodwill of the Russian Emperor by furnishing in support of his Highness's personal protestations of devotion definite proof of his unwillingness to act against the interests of Russia, notwithstanding the discouraging reception of his first declarations at St. Petersburg and in the face of direct overtures to him from Berlin.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SITUATION IN BULGARIA.

According to advices received at Bucharest the Parliamentary situation in Bulgaria is grave and complicated. Considerable dissatisfaction is stated to prevail among the deputies to the Sobranje, including the Turkish representatives, owing to the alleged dictatorial policy of M. Stambuloff. At a recent private sitting of the Sobranje the Premier is represented to have declared that the fall of the Ministry would result in the despatch of a Russian Commissary to Bulgaria, a statement which caused much hilarity among the members. M. Stambuloff also stated that no changes had taken place with regard to the external situation. In Parliamentary circles at Sofia, it is added, the advent to power of a purely Conservative Ministry is regarded as not improbable, especially in view of the fact that M. Stoiloff recently tendered his resignation. The malcontent Deputies are, it is asserted, discussing the advisability of sending a deputation to Prince Ferdinand in order to sound his Highness with regard to his attitude in the event of the fall of the Ministry, and it is believed that on the Prince's reply the future action of the malcontents will greatly depend. The deputation, it is stated, would explain to the Prince that their political views are by no means directed against his dynasty, but merely against the Government of M. Stambuloff.

INSULTING PRINCE FERDINAND.

A Sofia despatch says a great sensation has been caused in the Bulgarian capital by the discourteous treatment of Prince Ferdinand by the agent of the German Government. It is of course customary to salute the Prince when he is passed in the streets, but this the German Agent has of late ostentatiously omitted to do. This has, it is said, particularly irritated Prince Ferdinand, who has resolved that in future, when walking in the streets, he will be accompanied by a couple of gendarmes, whose duty it will be to compel passers-by to render proper respect to His Highness. The report sounds somewhat incredible. If it be well founded, trouble may be looked for at Sofia before long.

A RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC CIRCULAR.

It is stated that Russia has issued a circular to her representatives abroad, summing up thus the results of the late Imperial interview at Berlin :—

(1) After a careful review of the situation, Prince Bismarck and the Czar agreed that there was no present reason for a breach between the two empires. (2) A declaration was made on the part of Prince Bismarck that in Bulgarian affairs he meant to observe the most perfect neutrality. (3) It was agreed that all misunderstandings between the two empires were traceable to the intemperate language of their respective Presses, which would thenceforth be restrained by official discussion and interference.

ENGLAND AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* corrects the statement that England had joined the Triple Alliance, pointing out that the programme of that Alliance does not include the defence of the integrity of Turkey, and that England's becoming a member of the Alliance, or placing her navy at its disposal, was never dreamt of, although, of course, the common nature of several English and Italian interests has caused a certain *rapprochement* between those Powers.

GOLD IN WALES.

MR. J. H. DAVIDSON, of Queen Victoria Street, London, writes to Wednesday's *Times* with reference to the reports recently current as to the discovery of large quantities of gold in Wales :—

"I write in accordance with the wishes of my client, Mr William Pritchard Morgan, of Brynticion, Dolgelly, and Queen Victoria Street, London, to put you in possession of the real facts concerning his discovery of gold in enormous quantities in the quartz and blend and other formations in North Wales. As some flickering rumours of a ludicrously imperfect character have made their appearance in the papers within the last few days, Mr Morgan considers that it is better, under the circumstances, to throw off all reserve as to the true character of his undertaking without further delay. In former times gold has been washed from the beds of rivers in Wales, but until now no systematic efforts have been made to penetrate the deeper-seated deposits in the quartz. In the Mawddach Valley, however, Mr. Morgan has had about 100 men at work for several months, and has now, as the phrase goes, stripped the lode, so that many thousand of tons of stone, richly laden with gold, are ready to be stopped. On the grass he has already stacked about 2,500 tons ready for treatment, a great part of which has been estimated to yield six ounces to the ton. A few pennyweights of gold per ton reward the operations of gold mining to the satisfaction of many existing companies in the colonies. From stone already tested the lowest calculations point to an average all round of two ounces to the ton. What may be the ultimate annual yield of Welsh gold mining when the whole resources of the Principality come under development, it is as yet impossible to conjecture; but the mine now in operation is without doubt one of the richest in the world, and there are fifty other sites in Wales alone where there is reason to believe the gold will be found in large quantities.

CHEMISTRY seems destined to play almost as important a part in the annals of trade as did the substitution of machinery for hand labour. It is said that a chemist has discovered a substitute for quinine, which can be produced at much less cost than the article which now plays such an important part in the medicine of to-day, and the artificial production is said to possess all the medicinal qualities of the famous bark. This, if it indeed be so, will almost certainly destroy the trade in India and Ceylon, which have grown of late years to such proportions that it has practically stopped the export of the bark from Peru. A substitute has also been found for vannilla, and should this artificial production obtain the place in commerce which is predicted for it, there can be little doubt that the sugar planters of Mauritius and elsewhere, where the vannilla plant has gradually been introduced in place of the sugar-cane, will find that their new industry has been stricken with a blight as severe as that which has overtaken the sugar industry.

A COPENHAGEN correspondent informs *Vanity Fair* that the Czar, during his stay at Fredensborg, received several threatening letters from Russia, Germany, and Austria, the missives arriving in the ordinary way by post. The Czar opened and read every one himself. He also received several thousands of petitions and solicitations of all kinds, nearly every one of which he also read, and replied to as far as possible. The most extraordinary requests were made, from a man asking for a present of a few thousand pounds to start in business, to a widow begging the favour of His Majesty paying off a mortgage on her laundry, the good lady even enclosing the deed.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

CUTTING DOWN THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S Message, communicated to Congress on Tuesday, December 6, is unusually brief, and shows a radical departure from all former annual Messages, in that it discusses only one topic—namely, the financial situation, urging upon Congress the importance of immediate action to reduce the surplus and prevent further accumulation. The Message begins:—

You are confronted on the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration. The money annually exacted through the present laws from the industries and the necessities of the people largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of Government. The exaction of more than is required for a careful and economical maintenance of the Government is an indefensible extortion and a culpable betrayal of Americanf airness and justice. This wrong produces many evil consequences. The public Treasury, which should only exist as a conduit for conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes the hoarding-place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending the country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprise, threatening financial disturbance, and inviting schemes of public plunder.

It will not do to neglect the financial situation because its dangers are not now palpably imminent or apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and we await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when we shall suddenly be precipitated into them. The excess of the revenue for the year ending in June, 1885, was 18,000,000 dols.; in June, 1886, 49,500,000 dols.; and in June, 1887, 55,500,000. To December in this fiscal year the excess is 55,250,000 dols., and it will be 113,000,000 dols. by the 30th of June next, when the total surplus in the Treasury will be 140,000,000 dols. The recent action of the Treasury in purchasing bonds and prepaying the interest, &c., served to avert immediate danger. The distress, however, is likely to recur through the continued accumulation of the surplus, and some means should be devised by the Government to restore in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to place among the people. There now exists no clear and undoubted Executive power of relief. No outstanding bonds are now payable at the Government option. The Sinking Fund for the current year is already provided for by purchases. It is doubtful whether the present laws authorize the Treasury to purchase bonds at a premium except for the Sinking Fund. If it is deemed wise to lodge in the Secretary of the Treasury authority in the present juncture to purchase bonds, it should be plainly vested and provided for, if possible, with such checks and limitations as will define his right and discretion and relieve him from undue responsibility. It must be remembered that bond purchases would involve the payment of a premium which holders might combine to raise unreasonably. The success of the suggested plan for refunding at less interest the difference between old and new security, it being paid in cash, and thus relieving the surplus, depends upon the volition of the present bondholders. The depositing of Government money in banks throughout the country is exceedingly objectionable, as establishing a too close relationship between the operations of the Treasury and the business of the country, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business on the public funds.

The failure of Congress heretofore to provide against the dangers of the financial situation has caused distress and apprehension since your last adjournment, and has taken to the utmost all authority and expedients within the Executive control. These appear now to be exhausted. If disaster results the responsibility must rest where it belongs.

"While the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from the like in the future by the removal of the cause. The internal revenue and taxes are levied on tobacco and liquors only, and there is nothing fitter to bear the burden without hardship, on any portion of the people, but the tariff laws are vicious, inequitable, and illogical, and the source of unnecessary taxation. They ought to be forthwith amended, although it is not proposed entirely to relieve the country of this taxation, which must be extensively continued as a source of the Government's income. In readjusting the tariff the interest of American labour and manufacturers should be carefully considered. It may be called protection, but relief from the hardships of the present tariff should be devised with especial precaution against imperilling the existence of the manufacturing interests, but such existence should not mean excessive profits."

President Cleveland then proceeds to urge that the interests of the labourers should be regarded, and says that the reduction demanded should be so measured as not to affect the employment or the wages of operatives. He then argues against the wool tariff, showing that the farming class lose vastly more by the increased price of clothes than they gain from the enhanced price of wool. Thus the wool tariff is illusory, and should be removed or reduced. The President points out that competition by domestic producers is often strangled by combinations or trusts whose object is to regulate supply and the price of commodities, and argues that the existence of such combinations, showing that some producers would be willing to accept lower prices, and the fact that lower prices, are brought about by free competition, indicate where the tariff may be reduced without detriment. The Message then continues as follows :—

"It is unfair to regard the suggestion of reduction as unfriendly to manufactures, whose value and importance are appreciated; but in the present emergency they are asked to surrender something for the public good."

Mr. Cleveland urges a considerable addition to the free list, declaring that the taxation of luxuries is no hardship, but that necessities should be greatly cheapened. He favours either a radical reduction of the duties on raw materials used in manufactures, or the free importation of such materials, as a course which would give American manufacturers a better chance to compete in foreign fields. He urges Congress to approach the question in a spirit higher than partisanship, reminding it that both political parties are pledged to correct the laws producing unnecessary revenue :—

"It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant, and the persistence in certain quarters that all efforts to reduce taxation are the schemes of so-called free traders is mischievous, and far removed from considerations of the public good. The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the amount requisite to meet the necessary expenses. Economical government will restore to business and to the country the money accumulated in the Treasury through the perversion of governmental powers.

The President concludes by explaining his deviation from the course followed in previous Messages on the ground of the paramount interest attaching to the fiscal situation.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

FOR some time past it has been rumoured that a new method in the treatment of the Crown Prince's illness had been adopted, and the Munich *Neueste Nachrichten* recently stated that this new treatment was based on a theory launched by Dr. Freund, of Vienna, who found that the blood of patients suffering from cancer contained an abnormal quantity of sugar, and that cancerous growths might be destroyed by reducing the sugar in the blood to its normal quantity. This statement has been brought into notice by telegrams from San Remo, stating that the Crown Prince began the new treatment on November 20, and that since then his condition has been steadily improving. At a meeting of the Royal York Freemasons' Lodge held on Tuesday, December 6, a letter was read, written by the Crown Prince's own hand, in which his Imperial Highness says :—"With God's help I hope at a not very remote period to be again able to reside in Berlin in the enjoyment of health."

SIR WILLIAM HART-DYKE attended at the Albert Hall, Sheffield, recently to distribute the scholarships and prizes gained in the higher, Board-schools. He alluded to the backward state of technical education in this country, and said it was the firm determination of the Government not only to bring in a Bill dealing with it, but to carry it through Parliament in the coming session. Without divulging its main features, he said the clause requiring an appeal to the ratepayers before a technical education grant could be made would be abandoned.

MR. BALFOUR is beginning to make secret removals of his warders, it seems, as well as of his prisoners. Here is the story as told from Tullamore in the *Daily News* :—

"Mr. Ford, one of the Catholic warders, received orders on Wednesday to prepare for removal to Londonderry by an early train yesterday. He asked for temporary leave from the governor to make preparations for the journey and was granted half a day's leave of absence. When making the application Mr Ford handed in his resignation to take effect in case his sudden removal was not satisfactorily explained, and at the same time handed in a report charging serious irregularities and neglect of duty against the governor and the chief warder. The governor wired to the Prisons Board, and got back instructions for Ford's suspension. Accordingly he was deprived of his belt and whistle, and was then confined for twenty-four hours in a cold damp room without being allowed as usual to go to his meals."

ENGLISH AND INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

PROFESSOR WALLACE, of Edinburgh University, recently read, at the Farmers' Club, London, a paper on Agriculture in India before an audience, composed of practical agriculturists. The company included Sir James Caird, Mr. C. S. Read, Major Craigie, Mr. W. Little, Mr. Druce, Mr. Albert Pell, and many others. Mr. Allender, of Horsham, presided.

Professor Wallace said he went to India not only to study agriculture in view of the important influence it was likely to exercise over British agriculture, and forestry in view of the likelihood of a chair of forestry being established at the University, but he had the further object of wishing to see for himself why it was that the Government had practically given up the idea of improving Indian agriculture. He found that the apathy on the part of the Government in the direction of advancing agriculture was exhibited not only in the case of the native scholars, but was general. Practically all that was left of the Agricultural Department was the name, and this was not always recognized in the Presidencies. The ryots' faith in the proposals of the Government to improve their practices had entirely vanished. The speaker then went on to explain the character of the Indian cattle, and showed that these were raised, not for meat but for sinew, and he pointed out the lessons, to be learnt from colour, the black-cattle better resisting heat. He entered upon a discussion of the questions relating to the import of Indian wheat. It had been, he said, loudly asserted that the great increase in the importation of Indian wheat into this country was due to the altered relative values of gold and silver. He failed to see how the question of currency had to a more than infinitesimal degree affected prices in India, or the volume of her wheat trade with this country. The first contract for Indian wheat was made by Mr. John Nisbet, of Harris, Brothers and Co., about 15 years ago. A lot of 3,000 tons was bought by him from Ralli Brothers of Bombay, for the great London millers. Since that time it had gone on increasing, owing to the opening up of the country by railways, and to the encouragement thereby given to the ryots to grow the crops which would command a ready sale in the English market. The proper way to come at a settlement of the point weather the currency had had any influence in increasing the total volume of trade was to ask oneself the question—Had gold not appreciated in Britain, and had prices of everything not consequently fall

THE INDIA OF THE QUEEN.

WHITHER?

THE *Times* received by this week's mail contains the fifth of the series of articles on "India of the Queen" by Sir W. W. Hunter. In the present article, the writer attempts to give an answer to the question, "What is to become of India conquered, consolidated, and conciliated under the Queen?" He says:—

A VAST COALITION.

It is no answer that as India went on well enough for a long time under the Company so it may go on well enough for a long time under her Majesty's government; for the main problem of holding India set before the Company was exactly the reverse of that which we have now, on pain of public calamity, to solve. The problem under the Company was to divide and govern; the problem of the Queen's Government in India is to unite and rule. Remember that the India of the Queen to-day is half as large again as the India of the Company at the commencement of her Majesty's reign. Remember, too, that when the Company allowed its problem to get the mastery it fell. The Mutiny was the direct result of uniting the Princes and sepoys in a common animosity and fear before the Government had the appliances for rendering the force of the Empire swiftly available at every point. The unification of popular feeling outstripped the resources of centralization.

The Queen's Government has deliberately accepted the risks of a united India. It is inspiring the Princes of India with common aims, it is associating the peoples of India on common platforms, it has bound together the provinces of India by railways and telegraphs, as they never were inspired, associated, or bound together under the Company. Its administration is being centralized as it never was centralized under the Company. The defences of India by land and sea depend upon the British army and upon the British fleet as they never depended under the Company. The foreign policy, the internal measures, the daily acts of the Indian Government are controlled by orders from Westminster as they never were controlled under the Company. The Queen's Government of India has preferred the dangers of popular education to the perils of popular ignorance. For the isolated hazards of heterogeneous races it has substituted the calculated risks of a vast coalition of 200 millions of human beings, whom it is binding together by common interests. Those common interests are finding a powerful and a persistent advocacy in a free native Press such as was quite unknown at any previous period in India. An analogy drawn from the Company's century of office is a false analogy when applied to the India of the Queen; for the conditions are essentially different, and the problem is no longer how to govern a divided India, but how, having united India, to rule.

THE DIFFICULTIES AND DANGERS OF A UNITED INDIA.

I should be undeserving of public attention, or of the liberality with which you, Sir, have permitted me to use your columns, if I were to indulge either in optimistic prophecyings or in pessimistic forebodings. I shall confine myself to setting forth from such knowledge as I possess a few of the difficulties which surround, and some of the dangers which seem to threaten, the government of a united India. The first question is the fundamental problem of population. The result of civilized rule in India has been to produce a strain on the food-producing powers of the country such as it had never before to bear. It has become a truism of Indian statistics that the removal of the old cruel checks of population in an Asiatic country is by no means an unmixed blessing to an Asiatic people. The Hindoo and the Mahomedan are alike unrestrained by Malthusian scruples. The restrictions which war, pestilence, and famine formerly imposed on their increase they refuse to impose upon their own actions. That increase has of late years expressed itself in large and appalling figures. But when we look more narrowly into the figures they are not without some comfort. The increase is most rapid in the parts of India which can best support it. While population in several of the densely-thronged Gangetic districts has reached the stationary stage, it increased in thinly-peopled Assam by 18 per cent. during the nine years between the census of 1872 and that of 1881, and in the Central Provinces by over 25 per cent. While the valley of the Ganges is yearly over-cropped to supply its congested millions with food, vast areas of land on the outskirts of that valley still await the plough. To take only the two Chief Commissionerships already named, the cultivable lands still unoccupied in Assam and the Central Provinces, deducting Government forests and the area within great private estates, exceed 17 million acres, or more than the whole area in Great Britain and Ireland returned under corn crops, green crops, grass, and all other crops in 1879 (before the present depression of agriculture set in), excluding, of course, permanent pasture.

THE INCREASE OF POPULATION.

With these and similar facts before us I do not think that the increase of population is a problem which will beat the Queen's Government of India. In this, as in other difficult social questions, India has been passing through a transition stage. During the last half-century of the Company the increase of the people outstripped the appliances for their distribution. The internal peace and prosperity of British rule led to a growth of population of which even the ablest servants of the Company formed an altogether inadequate estimate. We have the highest authority for stating that shortly before the Permanent Settlement in 1793 a third of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal was destitute of inhabitants. We have an absolute knowledge that when Bengal passed to the Crown in 1858 the Company under-estimated by one-half the population then transferred. I do not say this by way of reproach. The Company had to build up its rule with the sword in one hand and the trowel in the other. It substituted an immeasurably superior administration in India for the administration which preceded it. But the truth remains that it bequeathed in Bengal to the Queen's Government a congested population of whose increase it possessed no accurate knowledge, and for whose distribution it had constructed practically no railways. The few hundred miles of single line which it left behind in India have multiplied to 13,000. But the increase has been necessarily gradual, and until the routes now in progress to the Central Provinces and to Eastern and North-Eastern Bengal are completed their ultimate effect on the congested districts cannot be known.

EMIGRATION HAS FAILED TO GIVE RELIEF.

The obvious remedy of emigration has meanwhile been tried and has failed. The official *Gazettes* give from time to time the statistics of those who seek their fortunes in Assam or beyond the seas, and the amount of the savings which they bring back. But their numbers, although making a fair show in figures, are altogether inadequate to the facts to be dealt with. In a country where there is no poor law, and where caste and the system of corporate family aid which caste represents alone stand between the accidents of poverty and absolute want, men naturally dread to go forth with their women and children from the one spot on earth in which they are sure of help in their hour of need. The vernacular school is only very slowly making the Bengal peasant understand that within 500 miles of his overcrowded hamlet there are lands which would yield him twofold better crops at one-fifth of the rent. To a Bengal peasant family, unless aided by the State or by foreign capitalists, a 500 miles journey without a railway is about as practical as a migration to a moon of Jupiter. The Government has meanwhile laboured by legislation to make the existing area of cultivated land go as far as possible to feed the people. It has stepped in between the monopoly of the soil which over-population creates for the landholders and the consequent rise in rents. It has given a clear and full tenant-right to the cultivator, with every legislative encouragement to increase the produce of his fields. But land laws can only mitigate, without remedying, the pressure on the soil in an agricultural country in which the population multiplies and the amount of land stands still. During the past five years an inquiry has been silently conducted as to the extensions of tillage recently made, and still possible, in every district of British India. How far direct action by Government may be practicable in aiding the movements of the people to new lands is a question which must be deliberately reconsidered with a view to the new appliances of distribution now at the Government's disposal. The spread of education is slowly but surely lessening the peasant's ancient dread of migration, and the railway is every year making it more possible for him to migrate. The battle of civilization against over-population has not yet been lost, and it may yet be won.

THE AMBITION OF THE PRINCES.

The difficulties of governing a united India are of our own making. As the prosperity of the people under British rule, the cessation of internal wars, and State-aid on an enormous scale in time of famine have led to an increased population whom it is not easy to feed, so our fearless system of public instruction has inspired that population with aims and ambitions which it is not possible at once to satisfy. We have taken the young Princes of India out of the seraglio and placed them under high-minded English officers or in schools of chiefs. For the perpetual flattery of women we have substituted a training in manly sports and in manly arts. Their tutors and governors have constantly kept before them the English ideal of public duty attaching to a great position. We have done all this because, in the words of Lord Mayo, we wish them to be strong; to realize the high responsibilities of Rulers of States, and to be able to discharge those responsibilities in a noble spirit. Can we be surprised that this sort of education is beginning to bear its fruits—that the young Princes of India should no longer be content with the old rôle of the stage-king in a Court pageant; that with 55,000,000 people to govern they decline to live by deputy, or to accept an existence of *tableaux vivants*; that with an army of a third of a million at their command they should claim to take a share in the defence of the Empire?

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

In India it is most true that it is the unexpected which happens. Until a few weeks ago Indian statesmen thought that, although the problems of the people and of the Press might be urgent, yet that the problem of the Princes might well wait. A polite letter from the Nizam to Lord Dufferin has completely altered the situation. This young Prince is essentially a product of our new system of educating the feudatory rulers of India. He has brought the whole question to a direct issue by offering £600,000 towards the frontier defences. Ever since Lord Mayo we have always been able to count upon the swords of our feudatories in event of war. What the Nizam courteously asks is that he may be allowed to share the cost of the needful precautions during peace. He lays this request not only before the Viceroy, but he comes, as the premier Mahomedan vassal of the Queen, directly before the British nation with the text of his letter, telegraphed by His Highness's orders from Hyderabad to *The Times*. The spectacle of this generous and powerful young Prince begging to be allowed to be of use to England may well make the English heart beat high. It is not surprising that the British Press should have urged the immediate acceptance of so splendid a token of loyalty and wondered that there could be a moment's delay. But the Government of India knows well that this offer, disinterested and noble as it is, may force on the decision of momentous issues. The Nizam does not stand alone among the Princes of India in his loyal aspirations. No Englishman, and certainly no successful English statesman like Lord Dufferin, can help a quickening of the pulse in the midst of a great outburst of English public sentiment such as the Nizam's offer has called forth. But England would have cause to augur ill of a Viceroy who permitted the measured march of Indian policy to break into an emotional pace for any expression of opinion less fully instructed and less deliberately matured than his own.

A NEW DEPARTURE INEVITABLE.

The Indian Government will doubtless, at the proper time, render its reasons to Parliament for its present action. Meanwhile, without glancing in any way at the individual case, it is possible to indicate the gravity of the issue involved by a new departure in our dealings with the feudatory States. I am one of those who frankly believe that a new departure is becoming inevitable. I do not think that the British Government can, with its new military exigencies, go on for ever giving military protection to feudatory India under ancient arrangements made before those exigencies arose. The military protection originally required for the native States was protection against one another and against their own subjects. But the irresistible march of events has now rendered the Indian frontier almost conterminous with the armed camp of Europe, and has involved a costliness and a completeness of equipment never before contemplated. The ablest of the feudatory chiefs perceive this and say in effect—"Why should we Indian Princes continue to play at soldiering with one-third of a million of tin troops? Take these men, or as many of them as you want, discipline them at our expense, either up to the point of effectiveness required for active service or up to the point sufficient for a second line of reserve. You will give us a career, and you will enormously strengthen the Empire." But one great historical fact stares us in the face. The main function of the armies of British India has hitherto been to keep watch and ward over the native States. A comparatively small body of highly disciplined troops have accomplished this task partly by great cantonments located at strategic points of a network of railways, partly by ineffectiveness of the feudatory levies. How far do the altered circumstances of India and the growing loyalty of the Indian Princes justify a departure from this system? How far is it yet safe to supersede a policy of watch and ward by a policy of trust? To stand still is, I believe, impossible. But a false step in a forward movement may, as every one can see for himself, imperil British rule. Woe to the nation which decides such a question by self-seeking party speeches or by sensational magazine articles, or in any other wise than by the cautious and deliberate action of those who have the complete knowledge to guide their decision, and who are directly responsible for the results.

CONFIDENCE IN THE PRINCES AND THE PEOPLE.

This question of confidence lies at the root of our whole position in India. How far is it yet safe to trust the Princes; how far is it yet safe to trust the people? For the Queen's Proclamation and the Queen's government of India have also inspired the people with aspirations unknown under any previous rule. In my last article I showed how these aspirations have been hitherto met by incorporating the natives of India into the administration. The Public Service Commission now sitting at Calcutta will have something more to say on this subject within the next few months. But we have deliberately educated the upper classes to aspire not only to administrative offices, but also to political power. These aspirations not only find utterance in the native Press and on the platforms of hundreds of local associations, but are authoritatively formulated and reiterated each cold weather by a powerful representative body drawn together from almost all the provinces of India, and meeting at one or other of the Presidency capitals. This self-constituted chamber of deputies forms a very significant phenomenon of a united India. I do not believe that the British nation can for any long period put aside some of the questions with which its programme deals. If I did not believe this on the grounds of generosity and justice, I should come to the same conclusion on the grounds of expediency and prudence.

INDIANS IN PARLIAMENT.

I believe, too, that we can very gradually and very safely respond to some of the claims made upon us. Any real necessity for a direct representative Government in India has not yet arisen. I sincerely trust, however, that India will before long be represented indirectly by Indian gentlemen elected by English constituencies to the British Parliament. The best men may not be got at first, for the serious political leaders of India have hitherto been prevented by caste and other considerations from coming to England. But they will come in time. It is impossible for an Englishman acquainted with the facts of Indian finance to read the report of its annual scurry through Parliament without pain. It is difficult for Indian journalists to write about those debates without indignation. A few old civilians, more or less out of touch with the altered condition of things in India, criticize certain details with the foregone conclusion that they cannot alter them. The true issues are not raised. India complains, for example, that England has practically compelled India to give up its moderate tariff of sea-customs, although almost all countries in India's stage of progress depend largely on external customs duties, and although England down to our own day did so herself. India complains that English policy compels India to borrow yearly large sums of money, for which England would probably find herself, if the worst came, morally compelled to acknowledge responsibility, but which meanwhile have to be raised at Indian instead of English rates of interest. India complains that while the Queen's Government has said India shall have an annual Budget, yet that Budget, unless it imposes a new tax, is not brought before the Indian Legislature. Except in this contingency, the whole public expenditure of India, stated at the nominal official exchange at seventy millions sterling, is altogether exempted from discussion in the Indian Legislative Council, and is run through an almost empty Parliament in a few hours per annum. I do not at present say how far these complaints of the natives of India are well-founded, or how far they can be remedied. But they are complaints on which it is expedient that England should hear the views of Indian gentlemen in the House of Commons; and the constituency will deserve well of the nation which sends the first native of India to Parliament.

THE NOMINATION OF UNOFFICIAL LEGISLATORS.

Meanwhile a principle has been silently adopted in India which furnishes a provisional outlet for the native aspirations towards a share in the government. The system of nomination to the Supreme and the Provincial Legislative Councils is being conscientiously worked, so as to render it a system of representation. For some time after the transfer of India to the Crown a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council was regarded as one of the many decorative incidents in the life of a great Rajah. Now, an Indian political leader may be made a Rajah for good work done in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, but an Indian gentleman will not be made a member of that Council because he is a Rajah. I only state what every Indian publicist would acknowledge, that the most perfect electoral system could not select truer representatives of the Hindoo community, than the Hindoo members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and of the Legislative Councils of Bombay and Bengal. The same remark probably applies to Madras, but I cannot speak of its Council from my own knowledge. The representative character of the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils, by the conscientious exercise of the system of nomination, is capable of further developments. As the powers of those Councils are gradually extended, and when the question of their right of interpellation comes, as it must before long come, before Parliament, their effectiveness as organs of representation will be immensely increased.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S COUNCIL.

Meanwhile there is a body capable of rendering great services alike to England and to India whose capacity for good is impaired by its unrepresentative character. The Secretary of State's Council has of late years been strengthened by members who are known to represent the commercial interests of the Anglo-Indian community. This is right, and there can be no question as to the access of financial practical skill which the Council received last spring. But the deliberate system of seeking out men who represent the views or possess the confidence of the native Indian community, which is giving to the Indian Legislative Councils a truly representative character, has not yet been adopted in regard to the Council of the Secretary of State. The appointments to that Council are made fairly and openly, with an eye to the administrative experience of the few possible candidates, or with a view to reward their past services. But the Council would be strengthened, and it would greatly strengthen the hands of the Secretary of State, if it contained one or two Indian gentlemen, or gentlemen who were known to represent the views of the native community. As soon as Indian gentlemen find their way into Parliament this concession will be inevitable, for the Secretary of State will require the authority of native opinion at his back when he has to face it in front. In his Council, as in the House of Commons, there may be a difficulty in getting real leaders of Indian political thought at first. But that difficulty is daily growing less. When one reflects how weak and unfruitful would have been the long discussions on the Land Law passed a couple of years ago by the Viceroy's Council for Bengal without the aid of the working native member in the Select Committee, one wonders how the Secretary of State's Council can seriously attempt to control Indian affairs without similar assistance. The difficulty of getting the best men to come to England must, I repeat, not be underrated. But the Government of India could at this moment pick out one or two native leaders, sober and cautious men, who would be regarded by the native community as true representatives of its interests and who might not be unwilling to represent those interests for a period of two or three years in the Secretary of State's Council.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

Can we wonder, with these and other outstanding problems unsolved, that a free native Press is becoming a serious embarrassment in India? We have systematically during 30 years nurtured the educated classes in political aspirations; we have given them an absolutely unrestricted liberty in demanding what they aspire to. Daily, weekly and monthly these demands are being enforced in about 300 native newspapers over the length of India, sometimes with bitterness, and not always with knowledge. The Government of India, alone among civilized Governments, is destitute of the power of reply. In constitutional countries the right of interpellation, or of asking questions in Parliament, enables the Executive promptly to state the facts on any question of public interest. In a constitutional country of the most advanced type, like England, the political party for the time being in office has also the powerful aid of its own section of the Press. More despotic or autocratic Governments have their official and semi-official journals. The Indian Government alone has no power of quietly and promptly making the facts authoritatively known. We see there a native Press vehemently advocating native interests and an Anglo-Indian Press vehemently advocating Anglo-Indian interests, with the Viceroy at intervals asking his Legislative Council not to consider him out of order if he makes a statement on a grave question of public importance; and hard-beset secretaries, happily also at intervals, resorting to the perilous practice of writing leading articles in the guise of Government resolutions. By the time that the ordinary official papers reach the *Gazette* their interest is usually of an academic sort.

MISREPRESENTING HISTORY.

If little is done to inform Indian public opinion in regard to the present, almost nothing has been seriously done to instruct it with regard to the past. The motives, the actions, the characters of the Englishmen who built up the British Empire in the East are still at the mercy of every common defamer. Now and then a powerful English writer, like Sir James Stephen, flashes the bull's-eye of judicial inquiry into some dark corner of misrepresentation. Or a mature scholar, like Horace Hayman Wilson, "edits" our one standard history of British rule with a running protest of footnotes to almost every page of the text. Or a young Le Bas essayist, like Mr. Rapson, breaks his maiden lance against the old windmills; or a wearied philosopher, like Sir Henry Maine, dismisses a whole series of historical misstatements with calm contempt. It has become the fashion not only to expose the inaccuracies, but also to impeach the veracity, of our only comprehensive Indian historian, James Mill. I, for one, can take no part in this latter line of attack. I have had opportunities for knowing how seriously Mill's misconceptions warp educated native opinion with regard to England's action in India during the past, and tend to obscure the true issues of Indian legislation at present. But we must remember that Mill had never set foot in India, that he knew not a single Indian language, was absolutely destitute of the instincts of an Indian administrator, and altogether ignorant of the actual conditions of the Indian races. Instead of scoffing at his mistakes, one should rather admire the marvellous verisimilitude of Indian history which the philosopher-clerk evolved from the letter-books of a London office. Nor need we despair that the Queen's Government of India, with unrivalled materials for a true history at its disposal, will yet awake to the duty which most civilised Governments now acknowledge, of rendering the recorded facts available in such a shape as to enable a correct popular judgment to be formed. An unrestricted native Press, apart from any wilful misrepresentations or race hostility, will continue a growing embarrassment to the Government so long as Indian public opinion remains uninformed in respect of the present and uninstructed in regard to the past. The Queen's Government of India has elected for the inconveniences of popular education in place of the perils of popular ignorance. It is now eating the sour fruits of half-knowledge.

WHAT THE QUEEN'S REIGN HAS DONE.

The difficulties of governing a united India are, I repeat, of our own making. For only the British nation would have dared deliberately to train up the peoples of India to govern themselves. I believe that this generous policy has also proved the safest policy. If the experience of the past teaches anything, it is that the dangers of ignorance and the defective appliances of centralization constitute the greatest joint-risk which a foreign Government of India can be called to encounter. I have not underrated the political problems of a united and an educated India. But I regard those problems, if dealt with in time and in a serious spirit by England, as preferable to the perils which preceded them. I am also confident that as Englishmen in India mastered the perils of the past so will they, with God's help, solve the problems of the present. The Queen's reign found the people of India a collection of heterogeneous races. It has moulded them into the beginnings of a nation. "In their prosperity," to quote her Majesty's noble words in 1858, "will be our strength, and in their gratitude our best reward."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 24th Dec. as compared with the statement of the 17th Dec.:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 17. Rs.	Dec. 24. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,89,136	66,97,744
do. do. at Branches	12,50,892	15,53,092
Other Deposits	3,16,69,352	2,89,91,480
Post Bills	17,298	16,910
Cash Credits undrawn	14,70,060	14,45,284
Rs'	5,14,96,738	5,12,07,420
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	45,53,416	45,53,416
Cash Credits, on Security of Govts. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	35,64,780	34,91 237
Loans, on Security of do	33,01,447	35,83,020
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,190	6,321
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,06,34,972	2,13,01,234
Stamps	35,576	36,220
Dead Stock Rs. 5,85,160 Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,01,160	3,01,160
Bullion	3,19,161	3,21,164
Cash Balances with Correspondents	10,80,710	9,96,994
Cash and Currency Notes	1,76,11,354	1 68,17,154
	5,14,96,738	5,12,07,426

A GENTLEMAN, who has recently returned from a visit to Russia, and who enjoyed at St Petersburg exceptional opportunities of learning the opinions and sentiments of almost every class of society, has assured a London correspondent that Great Britain occupied a comparatively small share of attention in Russia, and that such distrust and suspicion as he did hear expressed arose from a conviction that our policy was hostile to Russian designs. But the feeling about Germany was of quite another kind. It was almost impossible, he said, to exaggerate the hatred of the Russian people for their powerful western neighbours. In every class the detestation of Germany and the Germans was open and unconcealed, and so deep-seated was this feeling that he believed the Czar, enormous as was the power he wielded, was powerless to stem the current of national hate, and reconcile the Russians to a German alliance. The Czar may succeed in moderating for a time the tone of the Russian press, but even in Russia public opinion is a force which must be reckoned with, and in any forecast of the European situation this anti-German sentiment among the masses of Russia must not be left out of account.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE IRON AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES.

THERE has been a marked improvement, the *Economist* is glad to learn, during the last few weeks, both in the condition and prospects of the iron and shipbuilding industries. On the Clyde, over 60,000 tons of shipping have been booked within the last two or three weeks, and there is a confident expectation that some important additional orders will be obtained before the close of the year. In the North-East of England, also on the Tyne, and the Wear and the Tees, the winter will be entered upon with much brighter prospects than was the case last year, although there is not yet very much to boast about. The Palmer Iron and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, at Jarrow, have some large contracts on hand, which are expected to give a fair amount of employment to the population of Jarrow during the winter. Some engineering firms are fairly well employed in converting surface condensing engines into triple expansion, and the orders in this direction appear to have been pretty well divided between the North of England and the West of Scotland. The upward tendency of freights, particularly on outward voyages, has no doubt stimulated the recent orders for new shipping, and what is rather remarkable is, the scarcity of sailing tonnage which is now experienced at some ports. The number of sailing ships recently built, or now building, shows a great falling-off. The prospect of an increased business in shipbuilding has had its influence on the iron and steel markets, and prices have advanced slightly. In the West of Scotland some large orders have been booked by the local steel manufacturers, and prices have advanced several shillings a ton.

A report from Glasgow, of the 8th of December, says:—The reality of the revival of the shipbuilding trade on the Clyde seems now to be placed beyond all question. A number of important contracts for vessels have just been completed. Messrs. Bell Brothers and M'Lelland, of Glasgow, have ordered a steamer with a carrying capacity of 4,000 tons. Mr. J. B. Murray, of the State Line, has arranged to have a steamer of 2,000 tons built by Messrs. Stephen, Atlinthouse; while Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, Clydebank, have contracted to build and engine a steel screw steamer of 3,000 tons for the Eastern trade. The engines will be of the triple expansion type. Messrs. Scott and Co., Greenock, have arranged to build a steel screw steamer of 1,650 tons for the African coasting trade. A Belfast firm are building two steamers of 1,800 tons register, each, for Glasgow, and a steamer of 3,000 tons, which is almost completed, built by the same firm, has been bought by a Glasgow house engaged in the East African trade. Estimates have been issued for two steamers of 3,000 tons, each, for the Gulf Line of Greenock. Several other firms are negotiating with builders regarding further orders, one of the steamers to be placed, having a carrying capacity of 5,000 tons. A number of contracts for re-engining vessels have also recently come to the Clyde. In response to this activity in shipbuilding, the steel trade of the West of Scotland is improving. One firm at Motherwell is reported to have booked orders for about 80,000 tons of steel.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.

THE report of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company for the first half of 1887 states that the gross earnings are 370,932l., against 367,125l.; working expenses 174,644l., against 188,988l.; net earnings 196,288l. against 178,137l. The gross receipts from all sources show an increase of 3,807l., the gross expenditure a decrease of 14,344l., the profit an increase of 18,151l.; and the expenses on gross receipts a decrease of 4·40 per cent. In common with all other Indian railways a great falling-off in goods traffic was experienced during the half-year, the receipts under this head showing a decrease of 15,884l, and in weight carried of no less than 105,304 tons. The largest decreases were in wheat and linseed, but all classes of merchandise were more or less affected, and had it not been for longer leads and improved average mileages the receipts would have exhibited a still more serious depreciation. The Secretary of State for India in Council has decided to exercise his right of purchasing the line vested in him under the contract, and a formal notice to that effect will be served upon the Company in due course, but not before the commencement of next year. The arrangement for the subsequent working of the railway are still under consideration. The capital account shows a total receipt of 9,319,671l., and a total expenditure of 8,880,428l., leaving a balance in hand on June 30, 1887, in cash and stores, less outstanding balances, of 439,243l.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the half-year ended June 30, states that the gross receipts were 2,263,801l., the working expenditure 883,955l., and payments to Government on account of leased lines 19,387l., leaving a net profit of 1,360,459l. Comparing these results with the corresponding half-year of 1886 there was an increase in the receipts of 178,706l., equal to 8·57 per cent., the expenditure being greater by 28,384l. or 3·23 per cent., while the ratio of expenditure to receipts was 39·90 per cent., as against 41·96 per cent., the net profit being increased by 150,321l., or 12·42 per cent. The dividend which the directors are enabled to declare out of the Company's moiety of the net profits is at the rate of 1l. 9s. 4d. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest of the half-year. This is the highest dividend which the Company has declared, and it is more by 1s. 4d. than the two dividends paid in the year 1886. The total amount of capital received to June 30, was 24,876,864l. The total expenditure amounted to 24,057,034l., including 85,456l. brought to account during the half-year, but excluding stores account. The expenditure on stores on hand and in transit amounted to 660,905l., being 52,328l. less than at the commencement of the half-year. The cash balance was 158,924l.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

The seventh report of the directors of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the half-year ended June 30, states that the length of the line open to public traffic on that date was 674½ miles on the Southern Mahratta Railway, and 139¾ on the Mysore State Railway. Since then the following additions have been made to open line:—Section of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway between Guntakal and Nandyal, July 11, 1887, 90 miles; section between Belgaum and Miraj in December 1887, 85 miles—total new line added during current half-year, 175 miles, making in all 989¼ miles, inclusive of the Mysore and State Railways worked by the Company, at that date. The total amount of capital raised by the Company stood on June 30, 1887, as follows:—Southern Mahratta Railway, share capital, 3,000,000l.; Southern Mahratta Railway, debentures bearing 3½ per cent interest, 2,300,000l.; Mysore Railway, debentures and debenture stock, bearing 4 per cent. interest, 1,200,000l.—grand total, 6,500,000l.; while the total capital expenditure to that date was as follows:—Southern Mahratta, 4,954,241l.; Mysore State, 590,684l. The net receipts of the two railways are as follows:—Southern Mahratta Railway, Rs. 5,57,041; Mysore State, Rs. 92,943. The shareholders, it is stated, are entitled to one-fourth of these net receipts. In the case of the Southern Mahratta, the Secretary of State guarantees till June 30, 1889, that the Company's quarter share shall not be less than 5s. per cent. per half-year on their share capital—that is, 7,500l. per half-year. This, at the rate of exchange, settled by the Secretary of State's drawings on India, amounts to Rs. 1,04,318, and there is, therefore, a surplus due to the Company of Rs. 30,948. In the case of the Mysore Railway the Company's quarter share is Rs. 23,235. Both sums, with the previous balance, will, when received, be carried forward for future disposal.

IT will be interesting, remarks the *Law Journal*, to know what arrangements, if any, Mr. Pritchard-Morgan has made with the Crown in regard to his discovery of gold in North Wales. There can be no doubt that the right of property in gold and silver mines wherever they be within the realm is in the Crown, unless the Crown has released its right, not by granting mines, that is not enough, but by granting mines Royal. The origin of the right is said to be that the King has the gold and silver for making the coinage, and so far is the prerogative from being obsolete, that it has been regulated by two Acts of Parliament in the reign of William and Mary, and one in 1815, and as recently as 1877 it was recognised by Lord Blackburn as in full force in an appeal from the Colony of Victoria. When Colonies obtained a constitution, the right of the Crown in gold and silver mines is usually transferred as part of the powers of the colonial Legislature, but otherwise the prerogative exists undiminished, except that the statutes mentioned limit the ancient claim of the Crown to take every mine that had any gold or silver in it to a right of pre-emption at a sum fixed by statute, which for lead is £35 per ton. This branch of the prerogative has apparently fallen into desuetude from the difficulty of proving the existence of gold or silver in base mines, although a little of both occurs in almost all lead mines; but in regard to mines Royal properly so called, the Crown's right of property is unimpaired. Some sanguine persons might suggest that it would be well for the Crown to take possession of these Welsh mines and turn them into "diggings" for the benefit of the unemployed, but it is evident that they cannot be worked so as to pay by individual miners or without a large outlay of capital.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Wardha, 2,552 tons, arrived in Bombay yesterday, under command of Captain G. C. Stevenson, with a cargo of timber from Rangoon (Nov. 24).

THE Asiatic steamer Shajehan, Captain Leftwich, sails for the Coast ports and Calcutta to-day, laden with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

THE s. s. Kingdom, 1,413 tons, from Cardiff, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, under Captain H. W. Roberts, laden with a cargo of 2,390 tons of coals for the G. I. P. Ry Co. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE s. s. Etolia, 2,035 tons, Captain W. Gill, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning laden with a cargo of 3,850 tons of coals for the G. I. P. Ry Co., from Liverpool, which port she left on the 29th November via Karachi, she had the following passengers on board:—Major H. Bannatyne, Major C. S. Cumberland, Mr. S. Andrews. Mr. S. Chapman and nine natives on deck. Her agents in Bombay are Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Commilla, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Karachi and Coast, laden with a miscellaneous cargo and with the following passengers on board:—Mrs. and Miss. J. E. Grieves, Mr. J. G. Heards, Captain W. Butler, K. O. York Regt; Mr. J. Brown, Sergt. Kettle, wife and three children, Mrs. Boddie and three children, Messr. D. Dhusjisha, Ramdas Morsji, six men, (prisoner and escot) Yorkshire L. I., and 274 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

27TH DECEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Canterbury	3099	A. B. Gray	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Dracena	1245	W. Sangster	F	Rodgers & Co.
„ Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	H	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Regius	2119	W. P. Kayll	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Siiera	1416	G. B. DeMarchi	L	F. Bozzoni & Co
„ Healthfield	1208	C. McFee	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kt of St. John	2286	J. L. Sheil	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Akaba	2470	J. Main	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Cervia	1241	S. Hughson	Q	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Avoca	901	C. Clyhoe	Ibis	Vigram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Etholia (s)	Gill	Liverpool, Nov. 29.
	Wardha (s)	Stevenson	Rangoon, Nov. 24.
	Kingdom (s)	Roberts	Cardiff, Nov. 22.
	Commilla (s)	Nailer	Karachi, Dec. 24.
	Kirby Hall (s)		Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kashgar for China and Australia.
„ Stura for China.
„ Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.

The s. s. Shajehan, Leftwich cleared yesterday, for Coast and Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 24.

Tottenham, Major, Madras, A. and S. Highlanders, on leave, from Colombo.
Henderson, Lt., Madras, A. and S. Highlanders, on leave, from Colombo.

DECEMBER 25.

Collings, Lt., Bombay, Rl. Dub. Fus., on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER, 26.

Phillips, Lt., Bengal, 28th Panjab Infantry, on leave from Umballa.

DECEMBER 27

Howell, Lt., Bengal, North Fusiliers, on leave, from Hoshangabad.
Dyson, Surgeon, Bo., P. W. O. Grenadiers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Kelsall, Major, Bengal, Devon Regt, on sick leave, from Jhansi.
Bannatyne, Major, Bengal, 1st East Lanc Fus., from leave, from England.
Penstone, Lt.. Bo., Orderc Dept., to join, from Poona.
Badgley, Capt., Madras R. E., from sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 26

Evan, Captain, Bombay, Marine Battn., on temporary leave, to Rewa Dunda.

DECEMBER 27.

Vanderzee, Col., Madras 24th M. I., to join, to Raipur.
Gimlette, Surgeon, Bengal, I M S., to join, to Goona.
Badgley, Captain, Madras, R. E., to join, to Bangalore

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 28th December, 1887.

1. It is notified that the Annual Field Day will be held in the vicinity of old Coorla on the 31st inst. It is hoped that all will endeavour to attend. The Corps will be conveyed by the 5-30 a.m., train (Bombay time) from Bores Bunder stopping to pick up at all intermediate stations. Coffee will be provided at Coorla and Ghat Cooper, and breakfast after the Field Day. Instructions will be issued to Officers Commanding Companies giving the general idea and special duties. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to notify probable numbers as early as possible, showing signallers. Uniform Red, white or khaki. The Corps will return to Bombay about 12 noon.

2. It is requested that Officers Commanding Companies will send in, as soon as possible, the probable numbers for the Proclamation Parade on the 2nd January. Particulars as to time &c., of the Parade will be published hereafter.

3. The Final Competition for B Company's Prizes will take place at Coorla, at 6-30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 4th January 1888.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, *viz.*, No. 2602 C. Russell to "E." Company. No. 2603 W. T. Sell, No. 2604 R. H. Littlewood, No. 2605 E. L. Clutts to "F." Company.

5. The following members are granted leave of absence as follows Vol. R. Brown "B." Company 10 days from the 27th instant. Vol. G. Sutherland "B." Company, 14 days from the 24th instant, with permission to take their Rifles with them.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENT IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 20th March and 25th July, 1864, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

"*Bombay Gazette Office*, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS OF THE SEASON, OF UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS, AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJE

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL... £3,400,000
RESERVE FUND 4000000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 548,900.
REST..... ..... „ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
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For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

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DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

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NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttaperchs, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

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CARPENTERS, ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCK
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

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TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
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Hon. Secretaries

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Bombay, 15th Dec. 1887.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 1 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical Italian Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.

The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

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Soft and light, for Hot weather wear. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

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Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all Fast Colours, and durable materials.

Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

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A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz., Rs. 20.

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Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.
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A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.

Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8 ; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

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Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirt, Rs. 8-8 each.

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Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

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F. P. would also draw attention to the magnificent assortment of silk and plush hand-painted Bonbonieres, Baskets, Fancy Boxes, etc., all suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents Also the latest novelties in French, German, and English crackers.

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The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	... ...	Rs. 36-8	per doz.
Dry	... ...	„ 30-8	„
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IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

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Having a large staff of experienced Dress-makers and Milliners from first-class West End Houses, Ladies entrusting us with their orders can confidently rely on having them executed in the Latest Fashion of very Superior Workmanship and Perfect Fit, at the same time Moderate in Price.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
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Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - -
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Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials :—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.

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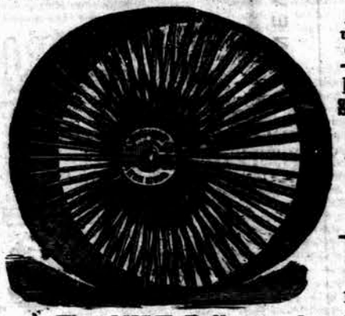

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with a marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1885, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has gained for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. Of other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never seen any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT alike. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," 13, July, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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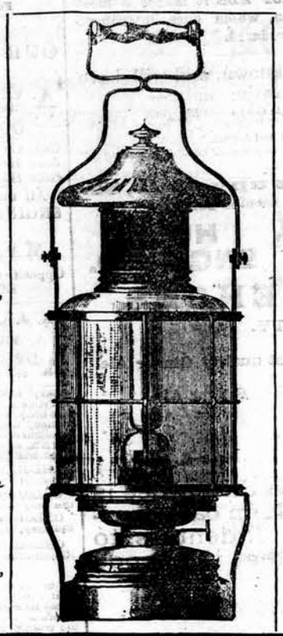

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CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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(The only Watches sold in India at Manufacturers' own Prices.)

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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

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SODA WATER MACHINERY.

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SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials.
50 per cent. in Power.
Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.
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RAPID PARAGON FILLER.
Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.
OVER 2,250 ALREADY SOLD
SOLE MAKER—
DAN RYLANDS,
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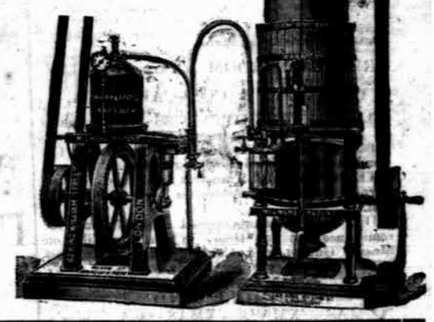
CATALOGUES FREE.



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SPLEEN PILLS
Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen.
Full directions given in wrapper.
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From Mr. E. KIRBY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic:—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her.—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public."

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt., writes.—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed." Jalna, Deccan, 21-8-82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I recommend the Pills to all, young and old, who may be suffering with their Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public."

In The English High Court of Judicature.

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